

# Maclean's

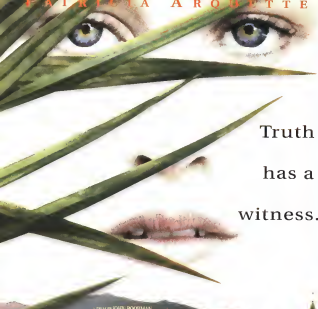
## BRINGING HOME BABY

Canadians comb  
the globe to  
adopt children

Exploring the  
Romanian  
connection

Actress Sonja Smits  
and her son, Lian





A FILM BY JOHN BOORMAN

# BEYOND RANGOON

CASTING BY PETER DINI AND JOHN BOORMAN  
 PERCIVAL LITTLE "SAN ANTONIO" BRUCE CAMPBELL "THE  
 SEAN PETERSON "ALEX LASKER AND BILL RUBINSTEIN "BARRY  
 ALEX LASKER AND BILL RUBINSTEIN "BARRY  
 JOHN BOORMAN "JOHN BOORMAN  
 AT THEATRES 5 NOV. 1995

Truth  
has a  
witness.

## Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE  
 AUGUST 27, 1995 VOL. 306 NO. 34

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McKENNART: Illustrates the layout and design of the magazine. Maclean's, P.O. Box 1000, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1C6. Telephone and fax numbers inside.



## Bringing home baby

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## Facing up to the real issues of summer

BY CHARLES GORDON

**T**he Lake Rush Yacht Club annual meeting took place, as usual, on the August long weekend. Once again, the president, in his State of the Yacht Club address, took note of the fine weather we have been having so far. He mentioned the boat were in, mostly, but made note of the coolness of the evenings most nights and the fact that the rain had been confined largely to the evenings when not a lot had been going on anyway and thankfully not on the night of the LYTC dinner, which had been, unfortunately, poor by standard although the disc jockey was new this year.

The president made a jest about the name of the Yacht Club, based on the fact that not many yachts—at least, none—had been seen at the Yacht Club in the past year and more so for this summer. There was a suggestion made from the floor that the name of the club be changed to a more democratic one, reflecting the fact that almost all of the members had smaller boats and were quite happy with them. In support of this suggestion, there was another—that a free name would be more inclusive and less likely to be made fun of, something like the Lake Rush Small Boat and Canoe Association. Then it was pointed out that the club really wasn't about boats at all; it was just that people had to use boats to get to the meetings, held as they were so isolated. The president ended the discussion by saying that the current name represented a long eighty-year tradition, and, anyway, the club didn't have the money to change the nomenclature.

Subcommittee reports were heard. The Zebra Mussel Subcommittee had heard reports of the existence of a Save the Zebra Mussel group and was looking into those reports to see if the Save the Zebra Mussel group was violent or had a lawyer. The Environmental Subcommittee forwarded by a number of subcommittees an ap-

*The Zebra Mussel Subcommittee was investigating reports that the Save the Zebra Mussel group was violent or had a lawyer*

peal for speedboats, diesel boats for jet skis and quiet bases for portable stereo systems; reported late progress and was thinking of hiring a lawyer.

The Fund-raising Subcommittee was still pursuing the idea of a bake sale, although some members had reacted to it on the grounds that there was no good bakery in our neighborhood. The group also narrowly rejected cigarette smuggling and photo radar. The subcommittee advocated the idea of converting the club headquarters into a cove. This would create summer employment for university-age children of club members and probably add to the revenue collected from the sub-drink machines.

The president thanked the subcommittees for their hard work and asked the Fund-raising Subcommittee to investigate whether a liquor license would be necessary for the successful operation of a cove. He reminded members that he had tried to obtain such a license for the annual shooting old at fireworks on Dominion Day at his cabin and had been turned down by the authorities. A member asked why the Lake Rush Yacht Club had so many subcommittees when it

didn't have any committees. Wasn't it necessary for there to be committees so that the subcommittees could have something to be sub-? The president said this might well be asked soon by next year's LYTC executive.

The Program Subcommittee reported on this summer's activities so far. The weather had been quite nice for the most part, although not always in line with weather forecasts heard on the radio. The president asked a comment to the effect that this is always the way, isn't it, with the weather, and suggested the formation of a weather subcommittee charged with looking into all eventualities. This suggestion was referred to next year's executive.

The Program Subcommittee said that the cancellation of the annual regatta had been a big disappointment to those who usually entered it, but was inevitable owing to the disappearance of corporate sponsorship from the marinas, which the Program Subcommittee chairman termed "a regrettable fact of life in the Nineties, but what do you expect with the large deficits that governments have been running up since the war?" Several comments followed this, all of them helpful, and discussion on the subject concluded with the hope that perhaps a bigger and better regatta could be staged next summer if the cove was in operation and the boats were in more realistic shape. A side benefit would be actual benefit, at the cove, on regatta events such as getting back into the cove after it tips over and throwing the life line into the water.

The Program Subcommittee also reported on its efforts to get Lake Rush included in the professional boating circuit, with a major occurrence, to be called the Lake Rush then International held on our very waters. The subcommittee reported that professional boating authorities had politely declined the LYTC invitation, although they took our point about the worldwide supply of money. Fisheries stated in the minutes that our lake's supposed small size, alleged lack of hotel facilities and reputation for being unable to hold an in-cove event sponsors.

The National Yacht Subcommittees formed last year after several members expressed their desire to "do something about this lot," reported that there is indeed a threat to our nation and the need for constructive words in the present debate. To the question "what can one little yacht club—indeed even a much larger yacht club—do?" the subcommittee replied that much could be done, although the boat might not be immediately apparent. The subcommittee said it recommended that members very busy with out-cage projects and getting things ready to bar become, but said it was critically possible for members to think about nothing at all in spare moments at their homes and reflect on the danger of not having done anything before returning to their city lives and forgetting about it again. Some discussion ensued, following which the executive was re-elected for another year.

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# SHORT SLEEVES AND PROMISES

## Ottawa's Liberals coast towards autumn

Everything looked so relaxed and unsteady. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien was in short sleeves while members of his caucus gathered in a parliamentary committee room last week for a businessman's reality check. Several high-fives and golf shrugs. Toronto's *Maclean's* covered the lounge and halls of Parliament, parked at a Mountie on a horse and overstepped editors as Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy talked to reporters about plans to revise unemployment insurance. Chrétien hosted a casual garden party at 24 Sussex Drive. Some MPs brought spouses and kids. Solicitor General Herb Gray, the cabinet's biggest risk and still the lone passer from affairs of state to express his side view at the passing of Jerry Garcia, leader of the Grateful Dead. When the two-day meeting ended, Chrétien made a brief stop in his office.

Two days headed back to Harrington Lake, the prime minister's summer retreat in the Gatineau Hills north of the capital. Even the approach of the Quebec referendum, expected this fall, could not ruffle what has become the trademark composure of Chrétien's Liberal government. Said Interdepartmental Affairs Minister Marcel Masson, one of the few ministers who showed up in a suit. "I think the best situation for us to remain calm."

The tranquility surrounding the caucus meeting the first time the summer recessed in late June for a 10-week break, was not just for show. Neither, however, was it an idyllic escape collection of the reality of internal Liberal politics in the 21-month-old Chrétien government. Axworthy was broad support for his plans—not yet finalized—to cut and create unemployment insurance, but there were some grumbles. Many MPs said that a month on their ridings talking to voters had convinced them that the government, which has aggressively cut the federal deficit, will have to put more emphasis on job creation. And they said it was about time the Liberals kept their promise to get rid of the Goods and Services Tax. Chrétien said he agreed with them. A proposal to reduce the GST will be outlined in the next budget, he said, and job creation will get more attention. "As long as there are people who want to work in the country, we will never stop," he said to reporters afterward. "It's the right priority."

But some caution, with Parliament's return, a key priority will be changes to unemployment insurance, but not job creation. Caucus approval

was the last step in shaping the revision before the package goes to the cabinet for final approval. Legislation will be introduced this fall. "There is very broad support for the direction we want to take," Axworthy told reporters last week. The Liberals are trying to spin the changes as an act to get the unemployed and have taken to calling the program employment insurance. "What we need in Canada is a way of giving a lot of Canadians who are facing long-term unemployment, the tools to get back in the workforce," said Axworthy. "Work is the primary way of dealing with low income."

Axworthy is working within limits set in last February's budget. Finance Minister Paul Martin then announced that 11 benefits would be cut by a minimum of 10 per cent—about \$1.6 billion a year. The cabinet, however, has agreed that Axworthy can take \$800 million of the savings and put the money towards programs that will help people without jobs get work. "The whole purpose of the reform," Axworthy told *Maclean's*, "is to make it far more of an incentive for work and to provide more support for re-employment programs."

Axworthy has been forced to abandon an earlier option of a limited one-stop system that would have provided a system of lower benefits for repeat claimants, many of them in seasonal industries. A 1991 study indicated that 35 per cent of 10 requests have filed three or more claims over the years, with the highest proportion of frequent claimants in the Atlantic provinces, but his current plan, which could be phased in over several years, will still have the effect of punishing frequent users by reducing their benefits. The scheme would also reduce benefits for people seeking claims after working less than 20 weeks. There is, however, promise for somewhat richer payments for those on low incomes.

The plan left some Liberals unimpressed. The most vocal critic was Newfoundland MP George Baker who complained that Axworthy's plan would take money from jobless Canadians. "No matter how you look at it, people in high unemployment areas or with seasonal employment will have a reduced benefit," he said. "You go any farther and that right wing, you're going to avoid a parachute." But even Baker conceded that he was in the minority. Some MPs on the left of the party, including Winnipeg's John Howard and Windsor's Shafiq

Erry Cohen, applauded Axworthy's proposals. Others, Prime Minister's Office MP Wayne Easter among them, took issue from Axworthy's promise to ensure that the proposals are open to change. "He's made it clear that it's not etched in stone," said Easter. "I feel much better coming out of this caucus meeting than I did going in." Government officials said, however, that the basic principles in the plan will not change.

Approaching the second anniversary, Chrétien's government remains the approval of more than half the voters, opinion polls indicate. But many Liberals arrived at the caucus meeting fearful that the party elected in October, 1993, on a message of hope about economic recovery, had become immobilized by the deficit, expected to stand this year at \$32.1 billion in a budget of \$155 billion. It is a new shadow outside the caucus room, as well. "Deficit reduction has consumed the entire political agenda," says Susan Phillips, editor of the recently published edition of the yearly publication *How Ottawa Works*. "The four pillars of the first book (Liberal election platform) have been collapsed into one as the imperative of deficit reduction has pushed aside plans for job creation, social security reform and child care." Robert Jackson, a political science professor at Carleton University in Ottawa and policy adviser to former Liberal leader John Turner, says the party's thinking under Chrétien has changed. "The country has lurched to the right and Mr. Chrétien and Mr. Martin have latched with them."

Inside the caucus, such MPs as Baker, Toronto's John Nantais and Charles Caccia, along with Montreal's Warren Allmand, have argued that it is time to return to the first book campaign themes, which had criticized the Tories for their single-minded attention to the deficit. "I don't see a public preoccupation with the debt and deficit as there was a year ago," Caccia said. Nantais said he wants to see more government intervention to create jobs. "You can't just cross your fingers and hope."

The push for more effort on job creation comes partly because economic growth has slowed. With July unemployment at 9.8 per cent of the national workforce, Statistics Canada reported that there has been no significant job growth in eight months. "Our focus has been on the national finances under control," Barwell told *Maclean's*. "We have to shift gears." But neither he nor other senior Liberals said the

change in emphasis would entail any loosening of the effort to reduce the deficit. And some strategists said the shift might be more an adjustment in the way the Liberals try to package and sell their programs. As an example, one of three noted that deficit reduction has meant lower interest rates, and that has put more money in the pockets of consumers than any government program could do. Cohen said Canadians understand that job creation isn't as easy as running other election commitments. "This is not the helicopter and Panama airport, that bang, it's a done."

One election promise that will be met, Chrétien promised again last week, is elimination of the GST. "It will be replaced," he said. MPs said the Liberals could not back away from the promise, and strategists agreed that many voters viewed the pledge as a test of Chrétien's word. "If we don't do something about it, our credibility is gone," said Mississauga MP Carolyn Parrish. But keeping that promise may prove more than a relief for Canadians. Ottawa is likely to push for a new law that would see the GST and provincial sales taxes rolled into a single national sales tax—a proposal that is favored by Ontario's newly elected Conservative government, but has met with stiff resistance from several other provinces including Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Changes in the Liberal caucus have followed two divides, a left-right split on economic and social policy, and an urban-rural split most apparent on gun control. When the fault line converges is as a demand for greater freedom for MPs. Baker says that and Chrétien gives him backdoor access more often. "The government will be in trouble with disunion MPs for the rest of this term."

But the split has not so far been well contained, and while many Liberals have grumbled, none have publicly, about budget cuts, only Allmand voted against the budget bill. Gun-control legislation was also contentious, but again only nine of 137 Liberal MPs voted against their party. There are rifts, one Liberal acknowledges freely, but "it's a sliver of a splinter." Chrétien said last week the splinter was not giving him any trouble. "There is no problem with the caucus." With the darkest no-mind, it was a hard point to argue. The severity continued.

WARREN CARMALITA in Ottawa



Axworthy's Ministers (right) in meeting of caucus complaints



CANADA

# The horror and the heroism

A subway crash kills three people

Gregg Sudd, a retired University of Toronto chemistry professor, had been taking his new neighbours—who had just arrived in Canada from Egypt—in a taxi of the city last Friday when their northbound subway train pulled to a stop just before the Depot station in downtown Toronto. About three minutes later, Sudd and his fellow rush-hour passengers took a sharp bend and heard what he later described as a sound "like a bomb going off." The train car was suddenly plunged into darkness and people fell onto the floor, a flow of them clinging their hands in prayer. Within minutes, emergency transit workers bearing flashlights were leading startled passengers through the car's constricting doors and out into the subway tunnel. "We were walking very quickly," recalled Sudd. "Because we were worried there was going to be a fire."

So begins a tale of horror and heroism, of painful sacrifices and simple acts of human kindness. Sudd's train was about to go out on service when it was ransacked from behind by another subway at 107 p.m. Between them, the two trains were carrying about 700 people. Immediately after the

crash, transit workers shut down power in the area in a precautionary measure, cutting off all lights as well as the ventilation system—sending teenage teenagers searing over 40° C at the chaotic crash scene, 100 feet below ground level. For the next eight hours, sweat-soaked rescue workers as well as a team of surgeons bled feverishly to save dozens of commuters trapped in the wreckage—while above-ground, area residents and businesses responded to a plea for help with as much food and water that police had to ask them to stop. In quiet cases, the rescue efforts succeeded, but there were a few tragic exceptions. In one instance, a trapped female passenger had a leg amputated only to die shortly after midnight, even as surgeons tried to save her. She was one of three known fatalities, all women. At least 30 other people were taken to hospital, by Saturday night, all but five had been released after being treated for cuts and bruises.

Even before the rescue effort ended, the faces shifted to how the crash occurred. Transit officials noted that the signal lights

Treating the injured, amidst the mangled crash train  
Sudd: simple acts of human kindness

in the area, which warn drivers when they should proceed, slow down or stop, all appeared to be working, although further tests are required to confirm that. Among the other possible causes: broken lights or human error by one of more of the transit drivers. On Saturday, police said they were continuing their forensic investigation of the incident, and a spokesman for the Ontario coroner's office announced that an inquest will be held as well. Meanwhile, another transit officials tried to calm public fears by stating that the tragedy marked the first crash fatalities on Toronto's subway system since it opened in 1924. "This is the safest system in North America," declared Metro Toronto councillor and Toronto Transit commissioner Joe Fontana, who then added an obvious caveat. "That's no contest," he said. "We accept that we got injured, or to the relatives of those who died."

BRIAN BISHOPMAN



## Seeking a three-peat

New Brunswick's Frank McKenna goes to the polls

BY JOHN DEMONT

The question had been whether Frank McKenna intended to stick with his original, long-postponed plan to leave provincial politics after about a decade. That would lead to his resignation before 1997, but McKenna—probably the best politician New Brunswick ever had—now volunteers he never had a specific date in mind. "The always felt that any effective public service career should be all handed down," he told *Maclean's* recently over a crackling car phone line as he headed to one of many recent pre-election pit stops. "I'd be over and it's just a better intended to make public service a career." But last week, at last, Canada's longest-serving premier barely seemed like a man on the verge of retirement. Motivated to over, McKenna called a news conference in Fredericton on Saturday to announce that New Brunswick voters will head to the polls on Sept. 14—exactly five weeks from the eighth anniversary of his Liberal party's sweep of all 55 legislative seats from Richard Hatfield's scandal-plagued Tories. Declared McKenna, in his code "as hard as a diamond, as precious." "We are more determined than ever to help each and every New Brunswicker achieve the dignity and security they want and deserve."

A farewell is in the offing? A poll conducted in early August by the *Atlantic Mirror* of Dartmouth, N.S., for the ATN Television Network showed McKenna's Liberals supported by 36 per cent of the respondents, compared with 16 per cent for the Conservatives, 40 per cent for the New

Democrats and 14 per cent for the Confederation of New Brunswick Party. (The current standings in the 1996 New Brunswick elections: Liberals, 43 seats; Tories, 10 seats; 1 seat independent; 3 seats, the Liberals have lost the last three by-elections. And trust voters always not the risk of probing too early—publicly since the *Maclean's* poll showed that 25 per cent of the 614 respondents were undecided, but the well-oiled Liberal campaign machine doesn't like to reveal. Moreover, the opposition parties have their own problems. COB has struggled with embarrassing internal power squabbles, and the Tories under the leadership of former federal cabinet minister Bernard Valcourt, 43, have yet to find their footing. This election is McKenna's last, he concludes Gordon Granger, a University of New Brunswick political scientist.

Which, on the face of it, seems a life segment considering the tough retirement measures that the 47-year old stock broker lawyer has brought in during his second mandate. The government's 1994 civil servant salaries announced health care—drawing 50 beds in the process—and eliminated the equivalent of some 2,400 full-time civil servant jobs in as well as 2,000 to balance the provincial budget in the current 1995-1996 fiscal year. As McKenna himself conceded, "The election is going to be an interesting test as to whether restraint is popular with the public."

McKenna: an election test on restraint

Analysts, though, say it will also be about something else: McKenna's ability to make New Brunswickers believe that they can stand on their own two feet. In effect, he has tried to sell them the same message he uses to attract the national corporations that have created most of the new jobs in the province—New Brunswick is an inviting social and economic laboratory in which the government is willing to make all the necessary moves to allow the province to thrive. "When he took office, New Brunswickers may have found him powerful but they did not feel good about it," says Lucie Dyer, president of Atlantic Market Research Ltd., a Fredericton-based polling company. "There is no denying that he has done wonders to raise their self-esteem."

But McKenna's political opponents want to know voters that the so-called "McKenna Miracle" is more spin than substance. Valcourt, for one, points out that despite the province's much-needed private-sector progress, the number of unemployed New Brunswickers remains about the same as when the Liberals took office. Indeed, Valcourt: "We want voters to consider the same question Harold Regan asked: Do you feel better off today than you did eight years ago?"

All the same, in the run-up to the official campaign the scrappy former premier to the Ministers cabinet has kept remarkably quiet—particularly when it came to offering alternative advice for voters. In part, that is because outflanking the fiscally conservative McKenna government on the right will prove extremely difficult. In fact, Valcourt, a lawyer who lost his 1991 seat in a 1989 automobile accident which he was drunk, has been accompanied by the tough personal body he faces to win the Edmonton riding held by Liberal Minister minister Ronald Boush.

The so-called COB party could only work for such simple challenges. They promised freebies after voting right seats in the 1991 election on the party's anti-bureaucracy platform and leaving the official Opposition. Instead, COB has been an object lesson—attending the role of official voice of opposition in the legislature to New Brunswick's Liberal government since the 1970s, and allowing its career

to be judged by endless internal bickering. The opposition and disorganization on the opposition benches has given directly into McKenna's hands—and given him good reason to consider extending his political life. The current state of affairs declared McKenna, who has been heavily loaded as everything from a future president of the National Hockey League to leader of the federal Liberal party. "There are lots of challenges." And as he begins what may be his last provincial campaign, McKenna's clock is most assuredly ticking. □



Valcourt: offering alternative policies

Photo: John Demont





The exploded jeep, fighting over the city's drug trade

## Montreal mayhem

Biker gang violence claims innocent victims

While a black Jeep Renegade, exploded shortly after noon, catching 16-year-old Yan Villeneuve and his best friend, Daniel Deschamps, 15, at the wrong time in the wrong place. Like youngsters almost everywhere with not much to do on a hot summer day, the pair were just hanging out on the narrow lawn beside the Saint-Nicolas-de-Jesus elementary school on two-lane Rue Adam in Montreal's east end. "All of a sudden, I heard a great big bang and I saw this guy flying through the air," recalled Yan, a smile in his voice, tears welling in his blue eyes. "I turned around and that's when I saw Daniel lying on the ground. He wasn't moving. Part of his head was on the grass beside me. I got scared and ran home to my Mom."

Montreal's centuries-long battle, waged for control of the city's flourishing drug traffic, escalated drastically last week. The remote-controlled bomb that blew apart the Jeep on Aug. 9 also sent Marc Dubé, whose police described as a 25-year-old drug dealer, hurtling through the air. Skinned in half by the blast, Dubé later died in hospital. The following day, at around 2 p.m., a tall, dark-skinned policeman walking two people walked into a store operated by a local biker gang, the Rock Machine, less than a kilometre away from the Jeep explosion. The shot customer, Luc Desjardins, 45, in the head and chest, killing him instantly. He also fired two bullets into the abdomen of the store's manager, 26-year-old Guillaume Prost, who remained in critical but stable condition in hospital at week's end.

The violence marked the latest clash be-



Wheeling out the shooting victims: war

tween two warring groups: the local chapters of the Hells Angels and the Rock Machine. Over the last year, that dispute had already cost eight lives in the Montreal area, 21 others elsewhere in Quebec and several more beyond. All of the previous victims had been directly linked to one of the biker gangs. But last week, the bloodshed reached out to an innocent first two innocent bystanders. You and his young friend, Daniel, who were across the street on Rue Adam when the Jeep exploded.

Of the two, Yan was more fortunate. After the vehicle blew up, he escaped with minor cuts to his legs, arms and stomach. That will within sight of whatever discounted the explosion, Daniel Deschamps was trapped in a shower of lethal debris as he played with his

friend. A three-centimetre-long piece of metal tore through the boy's head, entering behind his left ear and lodging against the right side of his skull inside his head. It took surgeons three-and-a-half hours to remove the metal shard. Late last week, Daniel was still clinging to life, but the prognosis was poor. "The probability of survival is not high," said neurosurgeon Mario Scapin, who performed the operation. And even if Daniel survives, doctors said he is likely to suffer irreparable brain damage.

For the moment, Montreal police refused to draw a connection between the two events that unsettled Montreal last week. "It's too early to make a link," said Detective-Lieutenant Claude Lachapelle, in charge of the Montreal-City Centre Community police force's homicide squad. But off the record, police speculated that the two incidents were closely related to the biker war that has raged since last fall. The fighting broke out when the Hells Angels attempted to seize a share of the lucrative drug trade in Montreal's working-class neighbourhoods that had previously been under the control of the Rock Machine. What is more, senior police spokesmen frankly admitted that the situation is quickly growing beyond their control. "I would be lying if I said there would be no more fatalities and no more victims," said Deputy Chief Pierre Sanguin, director of the police department's special investigations unit. "If I put 100 more cops on the street tomorrow, it wouldn't solve the problem. It turns out to say this, but it's true."

The deputy chief held a news conference to demand that judges hand down stiffer sentences, especially for those charged with possession of explosives. He called on Ottawa to resist offering laws. And he asked the general public to refrain from naive self-defence. "Everyone who senses a just or does a lot of cocaine is part of the problem," Sanguin asserted. "If there were no cocaine, there would not be millions of dollars to be made."

No matter how well understood the plot, Sanguin's words offered little comfort to the many residents of the Montreal neighbourhoods afflicted by gang violence. In an effort to ease those fears, Montreal Mayor Pierre Bourque visited the families of the two young boys. "I encourage them to keep faith in their district, in their street, in their kids," said Bourque. "We keep talking about feasible action, but the time has come when we have to start doing something to deal with the problem." Few of those who live in the west end of the town stretch of Montreal's east end would disagree.

BARRY CASE in Montreal



Have you ever seen a grown man cry?

A TALE ABOUT FOUR OF THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS... BUT THE MOMENT THEY LEAVE THE OFFICE THEY... COME...



## THE UNREACHABLES

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# Canada NOTES

## PROSECUTION RESTS

After 45 days of testimony from more than 80 witnesses, the Crown rested its case in its case early this week against Paul Bernardo, the 30-year-old former bookkeeper on trial for first-degree murder in the sex slayings of two southern Ontario schoolgirls. Bernardo was then expected to take the stand in his own defence.

## COMPENSATING VICTIMS

Quebec Superior Court Justice Andre Desjardins accepted an out-of-court settlement on behalf of an estimated 3,000 Quebec and Ontario women who say they have been injured by breast implants. The women will be paid from a \$28-million fund over a 12-year period. They will receive \$5,000 to \$30,000 each, depending on how much and how long they have suffered. The settlement allows Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. to avoid class-action lawsuits it brought against it in the two provinces.

## A REFUGEES' ADVOCATE

A report released by the Montreal-based Canadian Council for Refugees says that relatives of refugees should be taken at their word and allowed into Canada without proof of their relationships or identity. The report was completed earlier this year by John Frockart, of Ottawa, who has since been appointed deputy chairman of a division of the immigration and refugee board, an office that processes refugee applications.

## THE TURNERS APPEAL

Lynne representing Steven and Louise Turner, of Minnesota in northern New Brunswick, filed an appeal of the couple's July 24 manslaughter conviction in the slaying deaths of their three-year-old son, John Ryan. The Turners, who were each given 18-year prison terms, claim that the presiding judge, Thomas Plonin of the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench Justice, made several errors in judgment.

## 'A POLITICAL BATTLEFIELD'

Quebec Premier Paré said the legislature will begin proceedings early next month towards a full sovereignty referendum. Members of Paré's Parti Québécois and Lucien Bouchard's federal Bloc Québécois cited the 30 in a lively debate for the poll. Meanwhile, the Québec Federation of Parents' Committee protested the Paré government's decision to distribute university studies to the schools, saying schools "should not be used as a political battlefield."



Fishing trawlers on the Fraser River: what happened to seven million fish?

## The devastated fisheries

The once-lucrative salmon run of British Columbia's Fraser River was almost completely after only one-third of the fish expected to return from the Pacific to their spawning grounds actually materialized. Federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin said aboriginal and commercial fishermen have caught only 350,000 sockeye this year, losing them more than 5.5 million fish above their expected catch. The estimated cost to the industry: between \$70 million and \$100 million, as well as the loss of up to 25,000 jobs. Tobin also held out little hope for Ottawa providing financial assistance to West Coast fishermen. "I don't come with some kind of compensation fund," he said at a news conference in Vancouver.

The Pacific Salmon Commission, a joint Canada-U.S. treaty body that ensures each country's fishermen receive a fair share of salmon stocks, had predicted 10.7 million sockeye salmon would return to the Fraser River this year. But the commission revised its estimate last week to 3.3 million. Fisheries officials say it's "a condition of warm ocean currents—brought a large number of sockeye to Canadian waters in 1992 and that the mackerel preyed on the young sockeye

that should have returned to the Fraser this year. Meanwhile, Ottawa suggested East Coast fishermen workers with proposed cuts that would reduce payments to unemployed fishermen and fish plant employees by a combined \$623 annually.

## New native talks

Federal Native Affairs Minister Ron Irwin announced that Ottawa is prepared to negotiate new negotiations to give aboriginal people limited self-government. Instead of negotiating constitutional talks—as many native leaders have demanded—Irwin said that Ottawa intends to negotiate directly with Canada's 600 Indian bands as well as with natives living outside of reserves and with Métis. Under the plan, natives could be given authority over education, health, social services and enforcement of aboriginal laws. Ottawa would retain power over immigration, national defence, and monetary policies. The Charter of Rights, and federal and provincial statutes in areas of justice, fisheries management, environmental protection and criminal law enforcement would override aboriginal laws.

# CROATIA'S VICTORY



Croatian soldiers celebrate after recapturing Slavyi stores looted, buildings burning and all traces of the enemy obliterated.

‘Peace’ is an illusion and a dream, and you will see with your own eyes that our army left the Serb areas untouched.” Dujovic’s Mate, a Croatian government spokesman, makes the promise as a bestial of foreign journalists crosses Krajina’s mountain passes in an abandoned tourist coach laid out for the occasion. They were leaving the first forays into the area where a lightning strike by Croat forces started, three days later, on Aug. 4, sent the rebel Serb population fleeing and returned the lead to Croatian control for the first time since 1992. In a war that contributed the most ethnic cleansing to the popular vocabulary, the Croat went to prove that their troops have not committed atrocities against Serbs. “You will see no burned houses,” Mate vows over the bus interior. “The Serb villages are intact.” From the southern corner the status of *His* (Bosnian) a politician, another writer to witness Croatia during the 1995 Italian war.



**ON ASSIGNMENT**  
BRUCE WALLACE  
IN HRAN

Minutes later the bus enters Plasko, a Serb-held village now abandoned but for a single Croat soldier lounging on chairs in playing flag-check on a makeshift outdoor table. The 2000 or so Serbs of Plasko had appeared to quit in a hurry. Washing soil, looted from dwellings and guns, murder looted in the streets. Leaving over the course of two in the streets of the Serb Orthodox Church—every one of its windows broken. “Fighting by its appearance, the Serbs did not use the church,” says Mate to explain to confusion. But the tale

still, the official line remains unchanged: “That you see, with your own eyes.” Mate says later when asked about the contradictions

between government statements and reality. “In these villages there was not so much as a wooden wall,” she insists, shaking her head with a look of a frustrated mother dealing with a delinquent child.

Krajina has been cleansed. The ten-year-old Serb attempt to establish an independent republic on a huge swath of Croatian land bordering on Bosnia-Herzegovina failed on its own with far less of a strategic than military experts had anticipated. “It surprised us that the Serbs didn’t defend Krajina more vigorously,” said Maj. Gen. Steve Ashton, the Canadian who is deputy force commander for the entire UN operation in the border. “Yugoslavia.” This had greater military capability than they showed, and the terms showed the defender.

But the Krajina Serbs showed little stomach for a fight, especially when the rank and file saw their leadership leading the retreat into Serb-held parts of Bosnia for victory before tens of thousands of Serbs took flight, despite odds as a desperate attempt to escape the advancing Croat and Muslim forces. Some Serb families were stored or buried along the

way. A few were killed by enemy jets that attacked the ragged columns of cars and trucks leading the exodus. “We have a trapped, displaced population that is being killed,” said Jacques De Maio of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Zagreb. And the headquarters received several reports from its own observers of atrocities committed by Croat troops.

In world capitals, diplomats chose to see the moment as a watershed in the Balkan war: a “window of opportunity” as U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry put it, in which all sides to the conflict and a negotiated peace. The opposition wisdom was that the Croat’s decisive victory had swung the balance of power in the region. A flurry of diplomatic activity followed. Russian President

As the participants jockeyed for strategic positions, yet another chapter in the history of cruelty in the Balkans appeared to open. The United States, as ally of Croatia, released classified satellite photographs suggesting that Bosnia Serbs may have buried hundreds or even thousands of Bosnian Muslims in areas grown after overrunning the UN-declared “safe zone” of Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia last month. The photos showed freshly dug earth in positions where, several days earlier, other photos showed crowds of people gathered in a soccer field. Bosnian Muslims have claimed the Serbs massacred the captives in a field. UN officials demanded access to the area shown in the photographs, and officials of the International Red Cross, while saying they

that they had struck a deal with Serb President Slobodan Milosevic to swap Serbian prisoners for Krajina. Croatia still demanded the return of all its land, said Defense Minister Gedeon Stokic, and if negotiations fail, “we are ready to liberate the territory by force.” In the meantime in its Zagreb headquarters, Ashton told Milosevic that he did not expect “action by either side within days or weeks,” saying that the buildup of forces had not yet reached a critical stage.

But the UN had no plans to stick around for another Serb-Croat war. Last week, UN Special Envoy Miroslav Anand announced that the Croatian part of the world body’s mission was over. UN troops had been discreetly pushed west by Operation Storm, the Croat blitz into Krajina. Three peacekeepers were killed, others were shielded and overrun in their observation posts. “We are greatly relieved that by the way our soldiers were treated,” said Ashton. “If the Croats wanted to solve this thing by military action, they shouldn’t have asked the UN to stay. We will begin to repatriate people as soon as we can arrange ships and aircraft.” The military mission in Croatia will likely be reduced to a few observers on some borders, although UN civilian human rights monitors and aid workers will stay. And Anand suggested that the UN may use the momentum to scale back the size of its 25,000-member mission in Bosnia, which included 800 Canadians.

## With Krajina recaptured from the Serbs, the UN re-examines its task



A four-year-old victim of the siege of Bibac looks around the liberated city, joy.

Boris Ilicinski invited Serb and Croat leaders to Moscow, but the summit was called off before it began when Croat President Franjo Tudjman refused to attend because his government had not been consulted. UN mediator Carl Bildt pronounced his own peace mission dead. He had become persona non grata in Zagreb for suggesting that Tudjman be charged with war crimes over the Croat attack of civilians in Krajina. But the Clinton administration says National Security Adviser Anthony Lake in Zagreb to play up where Bildt left off, with U.S. officials signaling that a lasting peace was now possible.

had no knowledge at most, given, calculated that as many as 6,000 Muslims were among its civilian Bosnians.

If there was a sense of urgency in the international community a reaction to events in Krajina, it may simply have been due to a sober realization that the Serb withdrawal had averted the potential for a wider Balkan war. The next task point may prove more explosive. Serb troops and tanks rushed last week to reinforce their defensive positions in eastern Slavonia, a fertile and rich area of Croatia, which the Serbs also captured in 1991. And the Croats dismissed suggestions

as the best chance for peace. “We have no self-protection from the Serbs,” she says, pointing out damaged trees at roadside. Maria, a Yugoslav scientist, appropriately, from the defense ministry’s department of military psychology, flashes her accusations under the stark gaze of a column from the river. “We are not going to see the facts,” she says. “These are not my opinions.” That, she adds, “would be propaganda.”

Not all propaganda is as benign as whether Serbs are cruel to Jews. The Canadian troops in Croatia worried last week that they themselves might be caught in the conflict and all parties in the conflict have accused the

UN of occupying with their machine. And during Operation Storm, Croatian militia reported that Croatian peacekeepers were giving information to local Serbs. "They were just saying that he [an ex-croat] to remove all observation posts," said one Canadian soldier. But there were other wartime developments that sowed the climate between Canadians and Croats. A far-aching Croat newspaper printed a totally incorrect article that Canadian troops had attacked a bus and killed 24 Croat soldiers. And a group of Canadian soldiers was, in fact, involved in a road accident that killed three Croats whose car slammed into the troop bus. The latter of the two incidents convinced them to throw a grenade into a boat loading Canadian soldiers. Worried about the security threat, some Canadian soldiers temporarily took to covering their maple leaf shoulder patch with paint tape.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we have a view of Vukovar in the distance," says Muric to the bus crests a hill exposing the superpositioning. Muric town that has become world famous for its three years of suffering at the hands of Serbian Serbs. The view is from the mountainous village of Ljuto Petrovo Selo, where Serb gunners used to rain shells down on Vukovar, put across the Bosnian border below. Vukovar was actually sheltered from all sides, despite the fact that the UN had declared the town to be one of its safe havens.

In Ljuto Petrovo Selo, a city filled with Serbian Muslims sworn over the bodies of their former oppressors. "Some people in Vukovar have actually started to die," says the guide. "What you see is civilian and soldiers looking for food." The bus swerves to avoid a bottle-driven woman on the road with a car and a child. On the other side, two Muslim women lag away a small hot water heater.

In Vukovar, the joy in the streets on the day the last afternoon was in yellow. An old man heavily strikes and shows off the bicycle that has seen him through the siege—in front he recently pushed with a car. For three years, the people of Vukovar spent most afternoons in basements, sheltering from Serb mortars. Now, they are free in more about, paying no attention even to the sounding of an air raid alarm warning of a possible shell. "We always had food," says 17-year-old Sasa Stancic, wearing shorts, a T-shirt and a wide grin. "But we didn't have security. We never knew when the shells would fall, and school was always interrupted by shelling."

Vukovar's residents survived by eating whatever they could grow, and whatever they could buy from neighbors who broke the military curfew. "We bought food from the Croats," says Elvira Karac, using the

derogatory name for her Serb enemies. "We bought whatever they would offer." Some of it was humanitarian aid stolen by the Serbs. Flour could cost anywhere from \$200 to \$1,000 for a 50kg bag. Karac's small apartment was one of the few with electricity. "We are lucky to live in the city center," she says. "We can watch the local TV station and state their power." Although she had little food in stock, the power kept her refrigerator running.

As the men strike behind mountains that are no longer threatening, an air convoy reaches Vukovar for the first time in 18 months—food sent by South Africa to its Muslim country. The fighting had

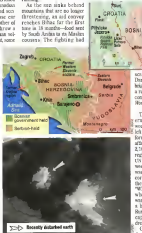
not been whether it can last after the own own Serb enemy is rejected. Serbians showed that Vukovar is still under their control. Serbs up with Serbia's Milosevic, although all political signals from Zagreb last week showed at least lip service to the Bosnian cause.

"If there are human beings, it is the Muslims who are doing it," says Muric, returning to her house so the bus heads back into Croatia and the town of Novi. There, the troops who are drinking, dancing and firing their weapons in the air and making Vukovar. The town's primary more has been closed down in the last four bottles of disinfectant soap. On the mountain road leading out of the town, just beyond of Croat soldiers' abandoned livestock scrounge through burning houses. Drenjan has fallen and the sky is a bright red from the flames devouring a nearby farmhouse. The bus again plays Louis Armstrong's "What A Wonderful World."

The question preoccupies western diplomats and UN officials last week was whether there was any role left for international community in the former Yugoslavia. In Ottawa, foreign affairs officials said the future of the 2,100 Canadian peacekeepers in the region would be determined once the UN re-examines its mandate this week. But closer to the scene, there was a sense of events unfolding according to a strategy that was out of the international community's hands. "What has happened this week is just what Tudjman and Milosevic have wanted all along," said Tudy Tuganov, a human rights lawyer at Serb-Bosnian descent living in the Croatian capital. "They are realizing their dream of ethnically pure states."

Gordon Day, a Canadian who heads the UN civilian affairs mission in western Bosnia, believes that the region's communities can return to their former status some day. Most Serbs fled from that region when Croatia recovered its control in May. "Serb ordinary people don't live in fear of their neighbors," and Day "Nobody with clean hands can come back tomorrow—the situation from their own leaders and not too one-sided."

But the gripes about war to dehumanize and dehumanize. Both Tudjman and Milosevic court tight control over their respective media. And last night Dobrinja, Muric's daily illustrated the prevailing attitude towards impartiality as the foreign journalists left her town in Zagreb. "Remember to try to write a good story," she said. □



U.S. satellite photo of suspected mass graves in Croatia

plotted Muslim against Muslim—one that has affected both sides. The other with Croat-Serbian claims that the Muslim fighters from the losing side can live in Vukovar without being repatriated. But there will be no forgiveness for the Serbs. "We cannot live with our Serb neighbors," he says. "They have killed us and raped our women." A Bosnian soldier follows the air prospects for a busy day. "We are still in war," says 20-year-old Ilija Belic, leaving a dusty car and watching the children of Vukovar return their freedom. "There will be fighting until we liberate all of Bosnia."

The two-year-old Croat-Muslim alliance held through last week's fighting. But no

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Lineup at a state store, subsidized prices

they exported them to friendly nations or sold them through state stores. All citizens could cook on a government "food basket" of rice, water, eggs and other staples at heavily subsidized prices. State stores also sold a range of food items—cookies, bread, cheese, eggs, fish, milk, butter—at higher but still subsidized prices. People got enough to eat, and with such low food and water and electricity fees, many could even afford an annual month-long holiday in the countryside.

All that started to change around the end of 1990 when, with the Soviet union under stress, shortages began to appear in Cuban stores. By the end of 1992, with its foreign markets all but closed, the Cuban economy was in a tailspin. Farms were still producing food, but lack of fuel and

hands that drove the distribution system, and previously well-stocked state stores quickly went almost bare. Existing government-run markets—including the large Centro Caimán, which had opened as a half-price state-market in 1982—saw food shortages soon developed in the capital and other parts of the country, and a black market flourished—expensive, unregulated and corrupt. The government responded last October, freeing entrepreneur Cubans to get produce to market by whatever means.

Still reeling from the loss of Soviet support, Cuba has taken other steps over the past two years to try to decentralize planning, slash its devastated economy and get back into the world market. Those measures include legalizing the possession of foreign currency, transforming state farms into cooperatives, permitting self-employment, introducing or raising charges for certain goods and services (among them water, gas, electricity and telephone) and encouraging foreign investment. One of the markets that have caused the most obvious change in the daily lives of Cubans. Less than a year after their liberation, they have rediscovered the Cuban food business.

The 28 markets operating in the capital,

where some 2.2 million of Cuba's 11 million people live, account for more than half of the total value of agricultural products sold nationally. "Every day, about 22,000 to 23,000 people come here," says Oriel Espinosa Mobera, 38, a former captain with Cuban fishing fleet and now the marine administrator of Castris Caimán. "On average, they spend about 25 pesos per person—all more than half a million pesos each day." Shoppers are quick to praise the new system. "Before the market, there wasn't anything," says retired Doctor Arechabala, 68, looking over his business, banana and onion stalls in the shops for her family of five. "If you buy a pig on the black market, you don't know if it's sick," she continues. "Here at the market, everything is inspected and guaranteed."

And while the new markets are expensive by most Cuban standards, they are an improvement over the situation just a year ago when rice, for instance, was commanding as much as 50 pesos a pound on the Havana black market, and some foods were available only for U.S. currency. The black market has since all but disappeared, but its activities, but it is still being encouraged by a dwindling stock of other essential consumer products, including shoes, soap, cooking oil and clothing.

The government continues to provide staples at heavy subsidies, and some other food can still be bought at subsidized state stores. What the new markets offer is a much wider choice of a premium. And prices are likely to remain high because of the expenses that vendors face getting the goods to market: transport from the countryside, storage, veterinary services, a five-to-10-cent state tax on goods sold, and retail of the market itself, all on top of the initial purchase price of the goods themselves. While the average monthly income in the government-run economy hovers around 20 pesos, most are likely to cost a penny and a half, begin with 10 to 20 pesos a pound, and chickens are 120 pesos each. At the same time, the one commonly required for shopping at the markets—money—is becoming harder for the average Cuban to obtain as the cost of living continues to rise.

So how can Cubans afford to shop there at all? "We have stopped buying many things," explains Arechabala. "We don't go out and we don't go to the movies. We don't buy clothes, as few as we used to. I come to the market and buy the things that I need the least." But many cannot do more than that. Roberto scholastiche says he has a 10-year-old son, and his husband struggles to make do with the government food basket and some help from a son. "We can't af-

ford to shop at the market," says Perdomo. "I'll buy potatoes, I can't pay for the electricity. I'll buy oranges, the water bill is unpaid."

By contrast, many Cubans are earning good incomes, some within the formal sector or across such sectors, where tax drivers at restaurants, for example, can earn reliable tips in local currency. Others try to gain more purchasing power by leaving the formal sector—where the third salary level is increasingly out of reach with the cost of living—and trying self-employment, in the food markets, for instance. "Marilyn" (who, like many cubans, Calles is reluctant to give his real name to the media) sells live chickens, ducks, geese

and geese at Castris Caimán. "I sell 100 pesos each, but because there is no one to care for her at home," "Aurora" who trains the public will cost make good money selling on the market," says Pulido, who calculates that to provide his wife and two children with enough food to eat. "The people," he needs about 1,500 pesos per month.

Some of the shoppers at Castris Caimán are in better straits. Lancy, only a 20-minute walk from the market, "Marta" sells twice a week to shop for her family, spending about 100 pesos each time. She has a 10-year-old son and a 10-year-old daughter, she receives a pension of 250 pesos per month, more than the full-time salary of most well-educated Cubans. Her married daughter, an academic who earns 210 pesos per month, and her son-in-law, who also earns a good salary, "I'm with her. Her other daughter, a 30-year-old university student, is the only non-income-earning member in the family. With a combined monthly income of perhaps 900 pesos, they have the luxury of buying what they want."

Marta likes the new markets because, although she could afford the black market, she found it "dangerous, more expensive and more problematic." Pulido agrees, saying, "Because of the new markets, people don't have to involve themselves in corruption any more in order to eat." But the state, too, benefits from the new system. In their first three months, the markets' sales have contributed 38.5 million pesos to the state's coffers, according to Greenwell. Cuba's state-controlled newspaper, *Revolución* of market stalls added another 160 million pesos.

Now, shoppers and the state won't cost of shopping in the markets to decrease. Prices are determined by supply and demand. "One of the elements of capitalism," says President Fidel Castro noted in a recent speech to the Cuban National Federation, "which reality has obliged us to introduce for the first time in our country, is the production (brought by) lack of food, medicines, products and other materials will have to increase. Distribution costs will have to come down and inflation will have to be brought under control. Until then, the formal markets cannot be a good sign for the average working Cuban." "The problem," reflects shopper Dora Arechabala as she browses through the shrimp produce, "is that you have to come with a lot of money. Otherwise, you lose simply because it is a dilemma for capitalist world and underclass well."

SEAN HUBBARD in Havana

## LETTER FROM Havana

# Capitalist ways

Cubans dabble in free-enterprise markets

Gadelin Marchand, a 48-year-old Havana mother of two, takes part in Cuba's most visible experiment in capitalism every weekday, earning her living in one of the 300 free-enterprise vendors at the city's bustling new Centro Caimán (Four Dots) farmers' market. Once or twice a month, when she can afford it, she also a shopper, wandering around the market, well-stocked stalls that offer live goats and hens, sweet potatoes and onions, rice and beans, exotic tropical fruits and other produce that Cubans have not been used to seeing in such abundance. Marchand enjoys the market and says she would shop there more often if she could. But a weekly income averaging about 100 pesos from selling prepared meals at the market does not go far when pork sells for 35 pesos per pound and onion rice is eight pesos a pound. (Officially pegged at par with the U.S. dollar, the peso in fact trades at a rate of 35 to 40 to

the dollar on the black market.) "And if someone is sick at home," adds Marchand, "we can't afford to shop at the market all because we have to buy medicine."

Castro Caimán, located at a busy intersection where four populous Havana neighborhoods meet, is the largest of 211 agricultural markets that have sprung up around Cuba since the Castro government legalized the sale of farm produce last October. Their appearance is a direct result of the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union, on which Cuba's economy relied. Until then, Marchand would have sold their three months' worth of their basic food needs. The state bought farmers' crops at pre-set prices and es-



Castro: 'we don't like it'

many Cubans. They have rediscovered the Cuban food business.



Havana market: 'you have to come with a lot of money'

and games sold at Castris Caimán. A qualified electronics technician, he has turned to vending at the age of 38 because he could not find his family of four on a monthly salary of 20 pesos. Now, Marta makes 800 pesos to 1,000 pesos per month, but this is working 12 hours daily, every day except for Monday.

Ulysses Pulido has a similar story. Formerly a refrigeration mechanic at a Havana hospital, Pulido, 32, got because he "had to find something else to do that paid more money." For eight months, he and his wife have been selling pineapples, cantaloupes, peaches, onions, rice and bananas at Castris

# World NOTES

## JAPANESE 'REWORKSE'

In a letter to British Prime Minister John Major, the Japanese counterpart, Toru Murayama, expressed "profound remorse" for Japan's treatment of prisoners to the Second World War. Despite previous truce former prisoners of war from several nations, that is the closest Japan has come to acknowledging responsibility for the bombing of its soldiers during the war that ended 50 years ago this week. Earlier, a remark by a Japanese cabinet minister recalled Chinese atrocities over Japan's occupation. Education Minister Yoshiohiko Shimamura said that "the question of whether to let [Japan] swallow] a war of aggression is a matter of pride of view." As many as 25 million Chinese died or were wounded after Japan invaded China in 1937.

## A BEATING IN KENYA

Young Kenyan brandishing whips, clubs and rocks took opposition politicians Richard Leakey and some of his supporters. Leakey, a white Kenyan and renowned conservationist, has inspired supporters of President Daniel arap Moi by forming a party aimed at stamping out corruption.

## SOUTH PACIFIC STRANDED

New Zealand welcomed French assurances that a series of nuclear tests it plans to conduct starting next month in the South Pacific will be no leak. But at the same time, New Zealand is seeking a ruling from the International Court of Justice in The Hague that France cannot resume its tests without first doing an environmental impact study.

## GINGRICH ALLEGES SNEAK

U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich said a western article accusing him of lying efforts during his first marriage was part of a hostile campaign being conducted by opponents of his plan to reform the welfare system. The article in *Vanity Fair* said he had several affairs, including one with the woman who became his second and current wife, Marianne Gingrich. And it quoted her as saying that she would stop him if he ever tried to run for president. She said Gingrich "is not going to have a revolution that upsets the welfare system, and he better expect everyone who loves the system to stop the lecherous act at all."

## TAMIL TERROR

An explosion in the Sri Lankan capital of Colombo killed 22 people, including a young Tamil. Several suspected of setting off the bomb. Sri Lanka's security forces have been running an independent hunt for 12 years.

## Indictments in Oklahoma

At least four months after the horrific explosion that destroyed a U.S. federal government building and killed 167 people, including 39 children, in Oklahoma City, a federal grand jury indicted five lawyers and one judge for the crime. U.S. district attorney Patrick Ryan vowed to seek the death penalty for Timothy McLaughlin, 21, and Terry Nichols, 46, whose attorneys said they

the plan to blow up the nine-story Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building—the worst incident in U.S. history. The prosecutors charge that McLaughlin and Nichols shared a deep hatred of the government, began planning the bombing last fall, and that McLaughlin drove the truckload of fertilizer and diesel fuel that blew up outside the building. Intriguingly, the indictment accuses the two of "intentionally" conspiring not only with each other but also with "others unknown." But the prosecutors have dropped charges against Nichols's brother, James, who had been accused of possessing "VHS video destructive devices." Defense lawyers contend that the prosecution has misled the "trial."

member. They cite as evidence the discovery last week of a bag buried in the building's rubble. The bag, and an army boot, could not be associated with any known name. The trial will likely not open for at least a year and it will be decided whether it will take place in Oklahoma City, where most people were touched by the tragedy.

men, Uday Hussein, aged to Anwar, the Jordanian cousin, to see Iraq Hussein in a antenatal child had to have the doctors returned. Saddam Hussein himself branded his former right-hand man a "Judas."

was, Uday Hussein, aged to Anwar, the Jordanian cousin, to see Iraq Hussein in a antenatal child had to have the doctors returned. Saddam Hussein himself branded his former right-hand man a "Judas."

## A war on tobacco

U.S. President Bill Clinton proposed a program to reduce smoking among teenagers by closing a ban on vending machines, limits on tobacco company sponsorship of sporting events and restricting sales of cigarettes to people aged 18 or over. But the plan would require congressional approval, and it was not clear which side the legislators would take in a war between the White House and the tobacco industry. Proclaiming that the nicotine in cigarettes is a drug, Clinton said on the floor and drug administration to stop minors from smoking. He challenged the companies to "show by year three that it is as easy as your words that you recognize that it is wrong to hook our million children a year on tobacco."

## BUSINESS

John MacKenzie had a problem with his Tim Hortons doughnut store in Doris, N.S. The franchise was on a small plot of land, with no room for a drive-through window. As a result, sales were flat. But just along the road, near a major highway, was a Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers outlet with a big parking lot. So 18 months ago, MacKenzie went to Tim Hortons' co-founder and owner of Tim Hortons with an idea: close existing Tim Hortons doughnut shops. With Joyce's blessing and approval from Wendy's head office, MacKenzie took a Tim Hortons' lease to the Wendy's and supplied it with doughnuts under the license of its other name. Business boomed. MacKenzie says his tiny drive-through now sells about 500,000 of coffee and doughnuts each year, as much as the average full-service Tim Hortons. "We give people all sorts of reasons to get off the highway," says MacKenzie. He adds, "Now, Tim

Wendy's chief executive Gordon Fries says the licensed company will build five new Wendy's stores, and both divisions will continue to open outlets at such new locations as department stores or sports malls inside schools and hospitals. The hamburger chain plans to open up to 60 stores a year in Canada, plus about 30 combined stores. Tim Hortons, meanwhile, is projected to grow at a rate of 200 stores a year in Canada. It is also about to launch out in U.S. cities such as Seattle, Denver and Boston. Tim Hortons already has 11 stores in Dallas, but that is considered to be far below market potential. Canada boasts a doughnut shop for every 12,000 citizens in the United States. However, there is only one doughnut shop for every 60,000 people.

The decision to sell Tim Hortons was also driven by Joyce's strategy for a smooth transfer of power at her old office. Joyce says with his 65th birthday looming in Octo-

# A DYNAMIC DUO

## Wendy's puts the bite on Tim Hortons

Hortons is busy morning and night, while Wendy's traffic is lunch and dinner. We're the perfect one."

The success of this and other ventures with Wendy's over the past three years paved the way for a deal last week that saw Joyce, the 49-year-old chief executive and sole owner at TFL Group Ltd., the Oakville, Ont.-based parent of Tim Hortons, sell his chain to exchange for 16.5 million shares in Wendy's. The agreement of Canada, Ohio, a stake worth \$400 million. Joyce joins the Wendy's board of directors and becomes the company's single largest shareholder with a 13.5-percent stake. In addition, Wendy's assumed \$170 million of TFL debt.

The takeover came as no surprise to Tim Hortons' 21,000 employees across Canada. The two chains have a close relationship that began at a 1981 golf game between Joyce and Wendy's founder Dave Thomas at his private club in Florida (Thomas won the match). That bond has been nurtured by cooperative ventures like MacKenzie's in Doris and 13 other combinations of Tim Hortons and Wendy's restaurants built in the past three years. Says Joyce: "I've had a few moments of heretic over this, but I believe you could not find two companies with more similar philosophies than ours."

The philosophy is based on a shared vision of getting doughnuts and burgers out to even more Canadians across—and on Joyce's desire to aggressively push into the U.S. market. Tim Hortons opened its 1,000th store in Annapolis, Ont., early last month and the target at head office is to have 2,000 outlets by the year 2000—with particular emphasis on growth in the western provinces and Quebec. Joyce expects Tim Hortons' sales to reach about \$685 million in 1994 to \$1 billion by 1997. Wendy's sold \$4.4 billion of hamburgers, fries and Wendy's desserts last year at more than 1,500 outlets worldwide.

her he wanted to ensure a new management team was ready, and play a little chess. Gary O'Neill, who owns 22 Tim Hortons and four Wendy's outlets around Montreal, N.B. says that he and other franchisees-awareness moved by started to press Joyce on the issue of succession planning. "We were asking what he would do in the event if something happened to him," says O'Neill. "Well, who has suggested in the first thing we could possibly get?"

For his part, Joyce, who is two-and-a-half and has seven children with ongoing work at Tim Hortons as a senior chairman, but he also plans to spend more time on sailing and golf. Joyce recently moved into Burlington, Ont., to Calgary, where he owns 15 per cent of the Cal-



Lunchtime at Tim Hortons: catering to a demand for breakfast fare



McLaughlin, Nichols, Foster, American's worst terrorist

would plead not guilty. A third wing associate, Michael Forster, 36, who broke ranks and has pleaded guilty to charges related to the bombing, has agreed to testify against his former friends. Foster faces up to 25 years in jail for concealing his knowledge of

## Deserting Hussein

Two spies in law of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, including the accused powerful man in law, defected to Jordan, where they were granted diplomatic asylum. U.S. officials there immediately questioned U.S. Gen. Hussein Kamel Hussein, who directed Iraq's military administration and built up the country's war machine before and since the Gulf War in 1991, and his brother, Lt. Col. Saddam Kamel Hussein, who was in charge of Hussein's guards. Both men are wanted by the U.S. as fugitives of the Iraq leader, and they seek their families and associates with them as a courtesy of Hussein's regime that made a 1,000-km run across desert into Jordan.

The Americans are interested in what they know about Iraq military secrets and about Hussein's personal security. There was intense speculation in diplomatic circles that the defectors would mount a campaign of assassination against the Iraq leader. Hussein's elder



Ron Joyce, founder chairman of Tim Hortons



Serving burgers at Wendy's 'you could not find two competitors with more similar philosophies'

happy that Ron Joyce is out. "Tim's nature is to better handle with Wendy's," he said. Maclean's last week that no one can deny the under Joyce's leadership, Tim Hortons has made doughnuts history. The doughnut rose all better with a hole in the middle first appeared in New York City in 1930. In the 1980s, Tim Hortons was the first to introduce apple fritters and doughnuts to Canada, still among the most popular of the 38 available doughnut varieties. Tim Hortons is now the largest Canadian doughnut chain, with 36 per cent of market.

According to fast food industry sources, Canadians currently eat doughnuts in three times the rate of Americans. Robert Lacroix, director of research at the Canadian Restaurant and Food Services Association, says that they are a number of reasons for Canada's relatively high rate of doughnut consumption. A cold northern climate has made coffee doughnuts Number 1 beverages, and Gurnett says "what goes better with coffee than a doughnut?" They also like coffee and doughnuts are also available and somewhat addictive snack.

This love affair is sweet news for doughnut shop owners. For one thing, profit margins are high. Even with recent price hikes in ingredients, a standardized cup of coffee, including two shots of cream and sugar and a size stick, costs about 14 cents to produce. That is a profit double double at Tim Hortons, which is called doughnuts for \$1.10 with 60¢. For every dollar sales, the average Canadian doughnut shop generates 16 cents of profit, according to a 1994 survey by the Canadian Restaurant and Food Services Association. By contrast, the national industry's average profit margin was five cents of profit on the dollar—hardly enough to live on. Wendy's turn a 4-cent profit on every dollar of sales.

The only sector that comes close to matching the generous profit margins of doughnut chains are salad, soup and sandwich restaurants, with 9 cents of profit on the dollar. As a result, there are more than Tim Hortons and other doughnut shops have put on the menu. Accordingly, in the past decade as they try to enter the public's growing concern with healthy eating, the average doughnut shop 800 outlets and almost as much fast as a hamburger) and also try to bring in a more steady flow of customers for lunch and dinner.

But in the same time, competition is also growing. The market share of doughnut retailers is increasingly being challenged by rivals such as the Toronto-based Second Cup Ltd., with 375 stores, and Starbuck's Coffee Co. of Seattle, with 71 stores in Canada. They are gradually moving into coffee drinks by selling cappuccinos, iced blended coffee and more coffee blends. Joyce insists that Tim Hortons will stay competitive by staying tightly focused. The chain distils briefly with espresso machines to a few stores, but Joyce says "we had found our customers didn't care for it. What people are looking for is a good, little cup of coffee with the Tim Hortons menu." With the Joyce still waiting for the best, it is a hole but that the vision of Tim and Wendy will continue to thrive on coffee and doughnuts.

ANDREW WILLIS

# Women at work: room to improve

A new study shows the continuing gender gap

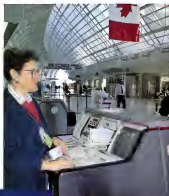
Women now make up slightly more than half of all people living in Canada. In fact, in 1993, the last census year, 50.4 per cent of the 1941 population was female, compared with 50.2 per cent in 1981 and 48.4 per cent in 1967. But while the growing number of Canadian women have made some significant gains in terms of gender equality in recent years, a Statistics Canada report released last week, entitled "Women in Canada," reveals that there remains considerable room for further advancement—especially on the economic front. "Clearly, the situation for women has improved dramatically over the course of the last two decades," Colin Lead, the editor of the report, told Maclean's. "However, there are still very significant and substantial gaps left between men and the major social indicators for women and men."

The 140-page report, compiled from a vast array of sources and the first of its kind in five years, attempts to paint a very broad portrait of Canada's female population—and covers such areas as job skills, income and employment. Overall, it seems to indicate that in the 1990s, Canadian women enjoy mixed blessings. While they are working outside of the home in record numbers, females on average still earn substantially less than their male counterparts. And while their numbers have increased in some professions now considered the exclusive domain of men, a significant majority continue to work in traditionally female-dominated jobs. Furthermore, they constitute a disproportionate share of the country's low-income population—a problem that is especially acute among visible minorities and aboriginal people. "It's quite shocking," says Sue George, a vice-president of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women. "While there have been some tiny steps forward, there is a real risk of standing still or going backwards."

Over the past two decades, the Statistics Canada survey found, there has been a substantial growth in the number of women employed in the labor force. In 1964, 32 per cent of all women over the age of 15 held jobs, up from 22 per cent in 1930. By the same time, the proportion of men with jobs dropped significantly, from 72 per cent in 1930 to 65 to 61 per cent in 1994. There has also been a dramatic rise in the number of working mothers. Between 1981 and 1994, the employment rate for women with children under the age of 16 rose from 55 per cent to 62 per cent.

Women now represent 45 per cent of all paid workers in Canada, up from 32 per cent in 1975—although 30 per cent of working women hold part-time jobs compared with just one per cent of employed men. And last year, 34 per cent of all women working part time indicated that they wanted full-time work but were unable to find positions. That figure was up significantly from the 22 per cent who were in the same lull in 1991.

Over the past decade, the study found, women have made inroads in several professional fields in which very few have worked in the past. For instance, in 1994, women held 63 per cent of all university administrative positions, up from just 35 per cent in 1982. StatsCan also reported substantial growth in the number of women employed in health professions. Female study up 32 per cent of all



Adults' shift in Toronto

On average, women working full time in 1993 earned **\$28,392**

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Women's earnings, on average, in 1993 totalled **72 per cent of men's earnings**

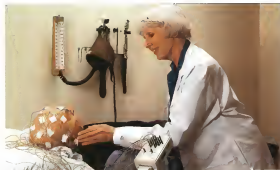
doctors and dentists in 1994, compared with only 18 per cent in 1982. And 57 per cent of professionals employed in social sciences or religious last year were female, up from 43 per cent in 1982. "There has been a vast improvement for women," says Gurnett Lacroix, national vice president of the conservative women's group, Best Women of Canada. "More and more women are entering university and are moving up the management pipeline. More of us are entering traditionally male fields. It is only in the past generation that this has happened."

Nevertheless, StatsCan found that women remain a significant minority among professionals employed in the natural sciences, engineering and mathematics, holding only 15 per cent of jobs in those fields. And despite changes in the workplace, the vast majority of working women continue to hold traditional "female jobs." According to the StatsCan report, 71 per cent of all working women were employed in either teaching, nursing and related health occupations, clerical positions or sales and service occupations in 1994—compared with just 31 per cent of employed men. That figure, however,

guy Phares National Hockey League team and has a home after the Toronto Maple Leafs. The Toronto Maple Leafs, N.S., were left home in (A and J) and the Hamilton police force in 1995. In 1986, Tim Hortons, an all-star division for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Buffalo Sabres, opened his first Tim Hortons doughnut store in a converted gas station near the Downsview area, near Hamilton. A year later, Joyce decided to retire and to run his own business, and quit the police force to manage the shop and he says: "After 30 years in doughnuts, I'm very tired of jokes about being a cop."

Joyce and Horton became business partners in 1987, although Horton kept playing hockey. By the time Horton was killed in an auto accident in 1991, the two were jointly owned more than 40 doughnut outlets. A year later, Joyce bought out Horton's widow, Leri, for \$18 million and a Cadillac Eldorado. He said that Horton had also invested in the courts as a boxer. Joyce has won a series of legal battles against Leri Horton, and he calls the dispute between them, "both unfortunate and unnecessary." Still, the reasons better "I'm only

## Heart disease and stroke... the leading cause of death in Canada.



## The cost... \$17 billion annually in health care and lost wages!

Thanks in part to new cardiovascular agents from companies like Pfizer, the death rate from heart disease and stroke has been cut in half in the past 40 years. Pfizer is a research based global healthcare company. Our mission is to discover and develop innovative, cost-effective pharmaceuticals that promote longer, healthier, and more productive lives for all. To accomplish this, we invest almost \$2 billion annually in research and development.

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As rising health care costs continue to be a problem, medications which reduce overall costs will be very much a part of the solution. And many of these will come from Pfizer. Because we're part of the cure.



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National Cancer Institute

C28-A

1. National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control

as down from 1982, when 77 per cent of the female workforce was employed in those female-dominated occupations.

The most significant differences between women and men reveal earnings. In 1993, the average annual pre-tax income of women over the age of 15 from all sources was \$16,540—just 58 per cent of the average income of men (\$28,600). And in the same year, women employed on a full-time, full-year basis earned an average of \$20,202—only 73 per cent of the figure for males. There have been improvements, however. In 1990, women, on average, earned only 68 per cent as much as men. StatsCan says, and in the early 1980s it was about 64 per cent. But, as the report points out the narrowing of the gap has resulted as much from men earning less as from women earning more. From 1980 to 1990, women employed full-time earned an average eight percentage points more and men two percentage points less, StatsCan says. And women's earnings remain lower than men's at all levels of education, the federal agency found. But the economic gap does not end there. In 1990, StatsCan reported, 50 per cent of all people living in low-income situations were women. And 20 per cent of the total female population, compared with 18 per cent of men, were live-in domestic workers. Certain groups of women, the study reported, are particularly likely to be economically disadvantaged. In 1990, 54 per cent of single women, 64 per cent of all women between 45 and 64 per cent of female single parents were low-income. Meanwhile in 1990, 38 per cent of the minority women and 33 per cent of all women women lived in similar circumstances.

Working women, furthermore, continue to fight the demands of both family and career. According to StatsCan, in 1992, employed women with a spouse and at least one child under the age of 5 spent, on average, 5.3 hours a day on household chores—including domestic work, child care and shopping. That is about two hours more per day than their male partners spend on unpaid household work. "We would love to have equality with the housework," says Real Women's Landolt. "Sure, I think more men are involved, but it still seems to be a worldwide phenomenon that the house is primarily the women's responsibility." As the statistics show, women suddenly have come a long way. But there are still areas of concern that argue that there is no way left to go.

## Bulls of summer

Ever since the first formal stock exchange was established in London in 1773, the quasi-scientific rules around equity investment have been carefully culled by all parties concerned. Stock recommendations are usually accompanied by "research analysis" of fundamentals, ratios, yields and curves. And there are always lots of charts, colored charts on bond.



BY DEBRA MCMANIS

The only demerit missing are too-often and easily belated. But while it may not be as a pair with rabbit's foot charms and lucky socks, just beneath that barnished veneer of market "science," lies a vein of quirky but mostly accurate parables that explain the length of business districts, the direction of the market, it is best to buy on rumor and sell on news, when an American Conference team won the Super Bowl it is a bearish sign, but when a National Conference team wins it is bullish, as January markets go, so goes the year; almost every December there is a "Santa Claus rally" at the end of the month, in the past 11 decades, stock markets have averaged an annual return of 10 per cent.

Since that last of market things is always changing, now may be the time to push for the inclusion of another highly scientific indicator: the doghouse. You can tell that the North American economy is well advanced in its recovery cycle—and the stock market is running at a fever pitch—now may be the time to push for the inclusion of another highly scientific indicator: the doghouse. You can tell that the North American economy is well advanced in its recovery cycle—and the stock market is running at a fever pitch—now may be the time to push for the inclusion of another highly scientific indicator: the doghouse. You can tell that the North American economy is well advanced in its recovery cycle—and the stock market is running at a fever pitch—now may be the time to push for the inclusion of another highly scientific indicator: the doghouse.

the current craze for the stocks in North America's high-technology sector.

Although few of the so-called "dot-com" companies have actually been publicly traded, a recent buying frenzy has suddenly pushed technology share prices as high as the thermometer on an August afternoon. On the New York Stock Exchange, the total public offering of stock in Netscape Communications Corp., a California firm that makes software for use on the Internet, catapulted from \$28 (US) to \$72.75 (US) in just 45 minutes of frantic trading last week. At the same time, the technology sector, which had been languishing for months, suddenly bounced back. Microsoft's Windows 95 operating system has also propelled its stock—as well as the shares of several other software companies with various comparable products—over further bounds.

**Forget about facts: the market is madly in love with high-tech companies**

Naturally, there are a number of supposedly rational explanations offered up for this outburst of unbalanced market activity. First, there is the attractive long-term growth potential of those firms that are well positioned in the burgeoning technology sector. There is also the fact that the sector is enjoying rapidly, and many producers are beginning to consider technology stocks as "core holdings" in their portfolios, squeezing supply with new demand. All very accurate.

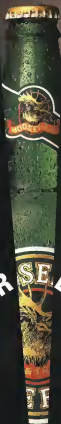
Then, of course, there is the stellar news of Microsoft's *Quantum Leap* in chief executive officer Bill Gates' decision to buy back as much as \$1 billion of the company's stock. And, of course, there is the stellar news of Microsoft's *Quantum Leap* in chief executive officer Bill Gates' decision to buy back as much as \$1 billion of the company's stock. And, of course, there is the stellar news of Microsoft's *Quantum Leap* in chief executive officer Bill Gates' decision to buy back as much as \$1 billion of the company's stock.

Stock market players are certainly not in their element if they are to suggest that the market is in a bubble. As the market doesn't usually move in a straight line, it is more likely to move in a series of peaks and valleys. And as the market doesn't usually move in a straight line, it is more likely to move in a series of peaks and valleys. And as the market doesn't usually move in a straight line, it is more likely to move in a series of peaks and valleys.

SCOTT STEWART



SUIT YOURSELF



#### MACKENZIE FINED

Toronto-based mutual fund, Mackenzie Financial Corp. has agreed to pay \$85,000 to the Investment Funds Institute of Canada, as well as \$45,000 in legal costs, as settlement for a case before the Ontario Securities Commission. The case centres on several loans made to a fund manager in 1992 and 1994. Although no law specifically prohibits such loans, the OSC maintains that there is a conflict of interest involved.

#### WRITING OFF UNILEL

Rogers Communications Inc. has written off its 26.5-per-cent investment in the cash-strapped Unilel Communications Inc. This action will result in a \$99-million hit in the media conglomerate's second-quarter earnings. In January, Canadian Pacific Ltd. announced that it was selling its 48-per-cent interest in Unilel and CP is now expected to write down its investment.

#### THE TAX TOLL

Federal and provincial governments may have killed up to 130,000 jobs by increasing payroll taxes in the early 1990s, according to the Bank of Canada. A study shows the taxes raised the cost of labor while computer prices were declining. As a result, employers invested in capital equipment and replaced workers with machinery.

#### DOWN TO EARTH

The RCMP has launched an investigation into the business affairs of Robert Obedin, the owner of the bankrupt charter airline Nolsonair of Montreal. In 1993, Nolsonair was grounded by debts of \$15 million, and Obedin subsequently declared personal bankruptcy, owing his creditors about \$5 million.

#### COURTING BANKRUPTCY

A report from Industry Canada says that business and consumer bankruptcies increased by 59 per cent (and between June, 1994, and June, 1995 in June, about 8,650 businesses and consumers went bankrupt, compared with 5,537 a year earlier. The failures were concentrated in the retail, construction and hospitality sectors.

#### INSURANCE DOWNGRADE

Credit-rating agency Standard and Poor's Corp. of New York City has downgraded the credit of three Canadian insurance companies, citing increased competition from the chartered banks: Canada Life, London Life and North American Life have each been downgraded at the same time as the banks are pushing for full participation in insurance.

# Business NOTES



**SUMMER SALE:** The Eaton Group of Companies, owned by the Eaton family of Toronto, is selling part of its extensive mass Canada retail estate portfolio. The assets held by the department store chain are valued at about \$1 billion. They include the Toronto Eaton Centre (above), Vancouver's Pacific Place and a minority stake in about 30 shopping centres across the country.

## Air Canada cuts back

Despite its recently announced plans to expand its routes and service, Air Canada of Montreal says it will cut another 300 jobs by March, 1996. The reduction is part of a push to cut its operating costs by \$50 million this year and \$100 million in 1996. The number of Air Canada employees will be reduced to 29,000 through attrition and the elimination of temporary seasonal employees. Among those slated to lose their jobs are about 330 staff members, hired to build a maintenance contract with Northwest Airlines. The contract expires in February.

During the recession, the airline's staff was slashed from 33,000—its employment level when it was privatized in 1988—to 19,000. Staff levels have also increased steadily as the airline has proceeded with its expansion about 1,600 workers have been

hired by Air Canada since early last year.

At the same time that the cutbacks were announced, Air Canada reported a loss of \$23 million for the second quarter. Operating revenues for the period rose 12 per cent to \$1.09 billion. Specifically, passenger revenues climbed 14 per cent to \$845 million. These gains were offset by operating expenses, which climbed 15 per cent to \$4.04 billion.

The increase in spending reflects the introduction of 13 new routes and seven new aircraft brought into service in the second quarter as the airline began to position itself to take advantage of the recently announced Canada-U.S. Open Skies Agreement.

For the first six months of the year, Air Canada recorded a net loss of \$111 million. That compares with a net loss of \$5 million in the same period in 1994.



## A warning shot from Peter Loughheed

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

**M**ost declined or retired provincial premiers vanish into low offices or anonymity elsewhere, where they spend their days relaxing past glories. Not Peter Loughheed, now age 67, who was Alberta's premier from 1971 to '84. He retired in 1986, and has since become a major corporate player, sitting on the boards of 16 private and public companies, as well as being on the roster for half a dozen other firms. "I don't really do any more legal work," he told us last week during an interview in his Calgary law office. "I write a lot for my clients and the boards I sit on, administer on an international level and manage matters. One of the skills I brought to the marriage [from my time in politics] is that I can take a broader look and go through it 10 times before taking any other direction."

In truth, he hangs much more to the marketplace, and turns down more directorships than he accepts, because he isn't satisfied by accident, secure in his national reputation as a tough negotiator and conservation Canadian. Which is why he worries about his country three days "My Number 1 concern," he says, "is the distrust that exists for those in authority everywhere. I guess it always existed to some degree, but it's intensify it so, almost these days that everyone, particularly elected political leaders have to approach every issue on the basis of the response it elicits and try to devise some solutions and mediate various views of what's good and what's acceptable. Nothing wrong with that, but there's a second element that really worries me and that's the growing tension between individuals and their communities. I think back, for example, on Toronto's bid for the 1996 Olympics and the aggressive opposition to it among so many groups who put off divided concerns about community facilities. To me, that represents a largely artificial shift in values, because the Canadian character has always been based

*'We have to help those who can't look after themselves. Degrees of assistance can be argued, but the basic philosophy of sharing must endure.'*

on sharing, helping your neighbor."

The second trend that Loughheed finds disturbing is the abandonment by fellow Conservatives of Canadians at the lower end of the economic scale. He believes his right-wing members of his own party—and he vigorously doesn't exempt Ralph Klein—use the excuse of fiscal restraints and expenditure cuts to shirk off responsibility for people's welfare. "As a Conservative," he says, "you're saying in that we have to help those who can't look after themselves. That must be the basic Conservative policy. Now, I'm not in a position to say more, and degree of assistance can obviously be argued, but the basic philosophy of sharing must endure." When I asked him, specifically, whether he thought, on that basis, Klein should be ousted as a Tory, Loughheed suggested that the premier was getting close to the line. "I'm not seeing him shirking off responsibility for people's welfare, but he's getting to the edge of doing it—and that's my concern." The former premier also pointed out that the recent cuts to welfare payments by Mike Harris's new conservative administration will hit them among the highest in Canada. "We're still a long way from not looking after people," Loughheed in-

rets, "but it has to be watched, because of that other element, which is the decline of collectivity in this country. We seem to be becoming increasingly Americanized, which imposes a rugged and un-Canadian individualism on our culture."

Loughheed's fear of U.S. domination is partly based on his love of Canadian football, played for the Edmonton Eskimos in 1969 and 1970 as a part-timer and his cousin too that the CFL's expansion philosophy has wrecked the Canadian game. "To have Baltimore play in the Grey Cup—I just find that hard to work with," he grumps.

Although he has in the past complained about the CFL's news coverage and successfully sued the corporation for its portrayal of him, Loughheed despises the television network's loss of direction, and advocates its return to meaningful and relevant programming. "I fought for the exemption of culture in the Free Trade Agreement with the Americans," he says, "because they view culture as a commodity duty successfully export and don't comprehend that it's the basis of our existence. I also don't buy the currently popular notion that we're all part of a global village. Maybe most countries qualify, but not Canada. We're too close to the Americans to be taken for our own rights, especially at the cultural field."

In the face of the coming Quebec referendum, Loughheed remains optimistic because he doesn't see the same spiritual drive for independence among the province's young people that there was in previous waves, and believes Quebec voters will deal with Jacques Parizeau's question—no matter how tricky worded—about more culture and less than even in 1995, where the separatist took by a wide margin. He supports Jean Chrétien as his likeliest leader, convinced that nothing is everything. Loughheed points out that in the 1980 referendum, Pierre Trudeau didn't get into the fight until the last minute, and even then he didn't follow through on his promises of a new constitution. "I remember the national mood," his reaction was almost predictably right.

He is a bit less pleased with Trudeau when it comes to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. "I opposed the charter as premier in 1981, and I still do, because I felt that the supremacy of the legislature must be preserved. I remember the slogan used by Canadian: *Parliament at Expo '67*, which proclaimed, 'Our rights are the rewards of responsibility,' and I still believe in that. That's my philosophy: The charter deprives Canadians of responsibility by emphasizing individual rights per se. I blame the Trudeau charter for a lot of the gray areas with this country." It was Loughheed who led the fight to weaken the charter by including the notwithstanding clause that allows provincial legislatures to overrule the courts, as Quebec's Robert Bourassa did in 1988 to stop through his French-only outside laws legislation.

Clearly, while Peter Loughheed may be out of office, he's not out of touch.



Marley: keeping out of the family business

## TACKLING FOOTBALL

**H**is father, Bob, stepfather, Phil, and stepbrother, Doug, have all helped to put rapper music on the map. But **Marley Marl** decided to tackle football, turned Marle, 23, a former University of Miami Hurricanes star, now as a rookie linebacker for the Ottawa Rough Riders. At five-foot, eight-inches and 196 lb., the Kingston, Jamaica-born Marley is small by even Canadian Football League standards. But it seems that the family legacy more than compensates with his fellow teammates. "The other day, one of the guys came into the locker room with a Walkman and wanted me to hear a song," explains the so-called Rasta of Delecta. "It was Ziggy singing 'Play Dirty.' Although he says he never considered joining his brother's Marley Marl, Marley got up on stage with them during an Ottawa concert last month. He says afterwards, 'I sang low enough that no one could hear me.'"

## SOLVING SMALL TOWN CRIMES

**W**hen Howard Engel began writing mystery novels in 1970, he wanted to turn the genre on its head. Instead of a hard-boiled sleuth investigating grisly crimes on the mean streets of London or Los Angeles, Engel created Nease Cooperman, an aging small-town lawyer, publisher who uses his brains instead of brawn to solve crimes. Consider how this was in the small fictional town of Greenham, Ont. Cooperman, who is making his ninth appearance in Engel's first novel, *Mystery, Gossip, and Murder*, is still living by his wits, even though he has expanded his list as include such murder line as Middle Eastern food. Still, there is more than a touch of crime to keep him busy. "Underlying the books is the idea that there is just as much mystery in a small place as a big one," says the Toronto-based Engel, 64, who grew up in St. Catharines, Ont., the model for Greenham. "There is just as much activity going on under the rocks."

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

## PEOPLE

## SURPRISED BY SUCCESS

**C**anadian songwriter Shirley Edmund says that she is thrilled that such well-known singers as Rita Coolidge, Thompson Holcomb and Bonnie Raitt perform her songs. But even Edmund says that she is surprised by the overwhelming success of *Let's Go There! Soundin' to Tell About*, the song, which reached #1 in a Grammy award after she recorded it in 1991, is now the theme song for the recently released movie, also called *Soundin' to Tell About*, starring Julia Roberts and Dennis Quaid. "Having Bonnie was the song was a thrill in itself," says the New Brunswick-born Edmund, 40, who is based in Toronto. "But to see that I still grow attention eight years after I wrote it blows me away. It just keeps going and going." Edmund herself has not returned to the recording studio for the first time since 1987, producing her new cd, *It Had My Way*. "I wanted to sing those songs of mine, repeat, and I did," says Edmund. "It was great." And curiously someone to talk about.

Edmund: "It still gets attention eight years after I wrote it"



## THE RETURN OF A YOUNG STAR

**A**fter an absence of more than 20 months, top-ranked tennis player Andre Agassi has chosen the Canadian Open in Toronto this week to make her official return to the professional tennis circuit.

Agassi, 21, who many tennis insiders believed was on his way to becoming the greatest female tennis player ever stopped playing professionally in 1975 after she was stabbed in the back by a deranged fan. Her attacker went on to sue competitor Steve Graf, 26, who the tournament in Hamilton, where Stejs and Graf were ranked No. 1 and 2 respectively. Stejs returns to the sport ranked at No. 1 with Graf, who is also competing for the Canadian title. Stejs's choice of the Canadian Open to re-enter the pro-cir-

cles back on the pro tennis circuit



Frustrated with lengthy waiting lists at home, Canadians—both married and single—are combing the globe for needy children to adopt

# BRINGING HOME BABY

BY E. KAYE FULTON

In their dingy hotel room in a remote corner of Romania, Meryna and Teresa Herra stared at the Canadian quarter that was about to change their lives. It was February 1997, and a thrice-as-often domestic search for an adoptive child had lured the couple from their quiet farm near London, Ont., to the town of Ruzita, 320 km west of Bucharest on the Yugoslav border. The Herras were not the only Canadians in a quest to find a child to call their own. At the Herras' feet, they shared a floor with another Ontario couple. Between them, the two couples agreed to a nonexclusive task of a cost to determine who would get the first pick at a local orphanage. "I've never seen anything," Teresa Herra laughed as she picked heads. The quarter hovered for a maddening moment before it fell, pinning heads up.

While the international adoption community, such extraordinary experiences are the ordinary price of leading a lonely. The Herra couple did not find the Herras as Eric, a laughing eight-month-old Romanian orphan for whom the couple spent a total of \$20,000 to adopt. By 1995, their fourth-generation farming family included two care children. Copiers, 3, and Alex, 3, both from Guatemala, the last, they expect their fourth is a Romanian baby girl. "We already have invested \$60,000 as our children, just to bring them home," says Teresa Herra, now 36. Like many adoptive parents, the Herras consider the issue of money to be relatively minor. "Now first time out," says Herra, "you are so desperate that you'd do just about anything anybody tells you. A lot of us do get burned. But in us, it's worth every penny."

Despite the often crushing frustrations, little seems to slow the

determined sweep of prospective Canadian parents and their agents who comb the globe for children. In 1979, less than 10 intercountry adoptions were recorded with immigration officials in Ottawa. Since 1991, more than 2,000 children a year have entered Canada from as many as 42 different countries. Private and public adoption agencies track wars, famine, overpopulation and economic misery with the market-driven terror of auctioneers. Countries of the month open and close their borders with ever-changing laws and often questionable adoption practices, while Third World nations try to balance the desire to find homes for their children with their embarrassment—sometimes anger—over their inability to look after their own.

In Canada, as in other western countries, the overseas quest for kids has been fueled by localized shortages and declining birth rates. And as social norms have changed, more single mothers are leaving their children rather than placing them up for adoption. The result: between 1991 and 1990, domestic adoptions declined by a staggering 47 per cent, current waiting lists stood at seven years or more for healthy infants. Faced with those numbers, a mixed bag of baby boomers—married or single, most infertile, some mostly childless—now helped to create the booming baby search frenzy and willing to pay anywhere from \$10,000 to \$25,000 to secure to get their child, often in about a year.

In the process they have also vented into provocative ground the fragile late between helping those in need and exploiting them. In most Canadian provinces, less expensive domestic adoptions—usually around \$5,000—are rigorously scrutinized to protect both the child and the birth mother; in Ontario, for instance, the birth



Children's Bridge kids at Ottawa picnic; the Herras (below): "our first time, you'll do just about anything"



costs the government officials' practices—perhaps opportunistically—that the practice of price gouging by private agents will be all too cemented with the endorsement of a multinational treaty. The Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption came into force in May 1995, by 66 countries. It is called—Canada is expected to do so as well as this fall—the treaty would forbid " improper financial or other gain" in connection with adoptions.

But Cheryl Mercer, a lawyer in Stratford, Ont., complains that the treaty may cost too wide a net. Since 1987, Mercer and her husband, Kenneth Potock, a former Illinois Catholic priest, have lived happily the 250 Canadian children in Canada. Mercer charges \$100 a month per child and collects a further \$14,000 to disburse among Guatemalan adoption of Illinois. According to Mercer, charges average, salaries for three employees and a baby telephone bill whittles her net profit to a mere \$300 per case. "There certainly isn't much money at this end," she says.

Whether they are adopting at home or abroad, prospective parents must survive a storm of red tape. The key piece of paperwork is a home study, a report by a social worker confirming an applicant's suitability to become a parent. Other required documents include police clearance, financial statements, a marriage certificate, proof of citizenship, medical histories and letters of reference. And that is just the beginning. For an overseas adoption, the would-be parents can wait through an agency or orphanage or directly with a local lawyer, and they may spend anywhere from a couple of weeks to many months in the child's country to complete the process.

About the way they may encounter language and cultural differences, untranslatable bureaucracies and unscrupulous intermediaries "I couldn't understand why, everywhere I turned, there were so many

either as given the choice of at least three adoptive applicants. In contrast, intercountry adoption circles are rife with rumors of baby buying rings, overpaid and unscrupulous middle brokers and government officials who subtly look the other way. "People are prepared to pay money for children—that fact alone raises moral issues," says Sandra Scarth, executive director of the Child Welfare League of Canada, a national child welfare group. "Some say that you pay \$25,000 for a kid, so why wouldn't you pay money to have a child? The problem is, in poor countries \$25,000 would go a long way to helping support those children in their own families."

There are no shortage of horror stories. The 1980 fall at the Guatemalan Revolutionary Armed Forces in a rush of people to adopt children from the country's orphanages. But it also produced a spike of baby buying directly from orphanages—and caused the country to call a halt to its international adoptions. Several countries, including Canada, are keeping a close eye on John Torrey, a British-born missionary who has been accused of baby trafficking in Eastern Europe—charges he denies (page 49). Elsewhere, El Salvador suspended its adoption programs in 1994 after evidence of fraud and corruption among lawyers involved in the process. A baby-buying scandal in Guatemala last year came to a head when a man attacked two American women, accusing them of buying babies for their baby parks. In response, Canadian adoption agencies have added an optional \$1,000 fee for a DNA test of the birth mother and the baby to ensure that the child was not stolen from the hospital.

Guidelines currently are more often the targets rather than the perpetrators. At present, Canada has no national standards and few common provincial regulations to protect adoptive parents. That government officials' practices—perhaps opportunistically—that the practice of price gouging by private agents will be all too cemented with the endorsement of a multinational treaty. The Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption came into force in May 1995, by 66 countries. It is called—Canada is expected to do so as well as this fall—the treaty would forbid " improper financial or other gain" in connection with adoptions.

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About the way they may encounter language and cultural differences, untranslatable bureaucracies and unscrupulous intermediaries "I couldn't understand why, everywhere I turned, there were so many

barriers for what I thought was a win-win situation," says John Bewes, a Vancouver market researcher who adopted a baby girl from China four years ago and has since written *A Canadian Guide to International Adoption*, which is designed to ease the way for adoptive parents. "It can be a bewildering and sometimes threatening predicament, to be in a strange country facing an adoptive arrangement proposal. But if it works out, there is nothing more rewarding in the world."

There are certainly plenty of children needing a good home. The primary reasons are war and poverty—two of this century's brutal contributions. The Vietnamese boat-lift of 1971 unleashed the largest wave of international adoptions since the Korean War in the 1950s. A second round was stirred in 1974 by a liberalization in Canadian immigration laws, in part a response to the impoverished plight of India, Bangladesh and several South American countries. More recently, overpopulation has led some nations to encourage adoption. In China, the restrictive one-child-per-family law, imposed in 1980, has driven many couples to give up girls while waiting for a boy who will carry on the family name, that has left thousands of girls available for adoption and made China the current hot spot for would-be Canadian parents, replacing Romania and South American countries in 1994.

Ironically, natural disasters and manmade predicaments often fashion progressive laws. At the time word of a baby-buying scandal in May, 1992, the Chinese government shut down its adoption program for two years to streamline its parental system. According to Linda Welsh, an Ottawa-based Chinese adoption facilitator with Children's Bridge, a \$10,000 adoption, which includes a \$4,000 donation to a Chinese orphanage or similar children's home, is among the better adoption deals. Since forming her nonprofit Ottawa group in 1985, Welsh has placed 75 Chinese children with Canadian parents; 85 more cases are in progress. "China has the best attitude about adoption," says Welsh, who has a four-year-old daughter from China. "It's Mo, do the paperwork, stand on the right spot, sign the papers and get your baby. Everybody wins."

At times, the bureaucratic wheels have turned all too slowly. Diane Lussinger and Thomas Schulte of Richmond, B.C., then living in Bulgaria, first saw tiny twin girls in an orphanage in Sofia in October, 1988, when they were six months old. The couple soon began the adoption process—and the waiting. Authorities even refused to accept their mar-

riage certificate because it was not an embassy paper. "You can argue until you are blue in the face and they won't listen," says Lussinger. "And nothing happens if you don't comply. So what do you do?" Fortunately, Lussinger knew an understanding Canadian diplomat in Belgrade who offered to put official-looking embassy stamps on their marriage certificate. "It came back with all sorts of stamps and it worked," says Lussinger. The couple returned to Canada last summer and the twins, Emmanuelle and Jacqueline, finally joined them in January—more than a year after the adoption procedures began.

In the world of adoption, Canadian officials have their own problems. Provincial governments are the jurisdictional caretakers of adoption, and the boom in the international field

**Snits with baby Lisa (right): Hibbard, son David and Jones (below): an endless number of children in need of homes**



cought many of them off guard. Some—including Nova Scotia and Manitoba—still have no specific laws to formalize adoption agreements. On the other hand, Quebec—with Canada's lowest birth rate and an unforgiving desire to increase its French-speaking population—has encouraged international adoption since 1981. Three years later, Quebec accepted 612 international adoptions, 59 more than Ontario and 654 more than Saskatchewan. "The first time I tried to get an application [in Ontario], I was told you couldn't adopt from China, it was a communist country," says Welsh. "Meanwhile, there were hundreds of Chinese children in Quebec."

In January 1994, a federally funded report on international adoption in Canada warned of the legislative void created by the dramatic shift in international adoptions. Six of the report's 32 recommendations urged an increased policy role at the federal National Adoption Desk, the official link between provincial governments and 13 countries or agencies. Despite an active case file of 728 applications (about half from parents wishing to adopt relatives overseas), the desk added to the human resources development department with its annual budget of \$884,600 and staff of nine, is more than a support federal ambassador. But parents waiting in limbo balk at increased federal involvement. "Governments should certainly be regulating and monitoring," says Katherine Jones, editor of the Toronto-based magazine *Adoptive Helper*. "But they should leave the adoption to professional social workers and agencies."

It was that political ambivalence that spawned a close-knit com-

## WHERE BOYS ARE RARE

In the short, happy life of Lisa McLean Snits it was a remarkable child month of June. One week, he was doing beautifully in his baby but rather drab days in China that he shared with other children and did provide. The next week, he was bedridden down the other side of the world and he took a week of bedridden with no parents, a new sister and a new name. Now nine months old, Lisa is part of a new wave. In the past year, increasing numbers of Canadians searching for children to adopt—like his adoptive parents, 37-year-old neurologist Scott Snits and actress Linda Tildy TV producer Scott McLean, 40—have turned to a welcoming China. "There have been a lot of problems with foreign adoptions and we wanted to find people who were on honorable and reputable basis, and we didn't want to be paying bribes," says Snits. "Basically, we wanted to find a group that was reformed."

Snits, who started on the TV series *Star Line* and *The Doctors*, a television series, and McLean already had one adopted child, Canadian-born Rachel, now 4 1/2. And they had adopted a second child in Canada when their social worker suggested they try Children's Bridge, a non-profit Ottawa agency that handles China adoptions. After they applied, they were incorporated by the RCMP on behalf of Interpol, had to provide financial and personal health information and be approved both by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services and the Chinese government. Documents had to be translated and exchanged. "Our file," says Snits, "is two inches thick."

But their application was approved last April. "Once that happens," says Snits, "they offer you a child. They say this is the child we have selected for you. They supply the name, a picture, the head circumference and the date of birth. So, you sign your name because most of these children have been abandoned"—not uncommon in China whose tough population-control law forbids couples to have more than one child and, given the Chinese preference for boys, accounts for the fact that nearly all the children offered for adoption are girls. "If you say you want this child, then all the paperwork goes back with the kid's name attached."

Two months later, Children's Bridge called Snits and McLean and said they would be leaving for China within a week. They flew with 12 other couples and two single women to Shanghai, "where," says Snits, "you're not by somebody who takes you like a bunch of ducks to the hotel and you kind of check around." The next day, they took a 1 1/2-hour train trip to the 150-year-old orphanage Shaoxing, which cares for children, some of them physically and mentally handicapped, and old people.

The Chinese adoption authorities threw a banquet to complete the process. "You've given another set of them, right? You've given them what you'd like care of him and love him, educate him and all that, and in the morning you must come and see him and say, 'Yes, the baby will be brought to your home at 10 o'clock,'" Snits says. "At a quarter to 12, there's a knock on the door, you open it and they hand you your baby. Then they leave, and you and your husband hold the baby and put him on the bed, and you realize how perfect he is, and you say, 'My God, how did we get so lucky?'" She doesn't disclose her original name—she has a husband—"nor how much the whole venture cost. (Although Children's Bridge charges \$15,000.) Lisa, she says, is a Chinese name which, roughly translated, means "to love deeply."

Snits says that because of the background furnished by the Children's Bridge agency, "the one thing we knew was that it would be a girl, and when we called it it was a girl, so we were able to say the word." The Chinese did not explain, she says, "but one theory is that actresses, believe it or not, are highly revered in China and the way you honor someone is by giving them a man. People at the orphanage said they hoped that by giving them a man, people at the orphanage would be able to say 'yes' or 'no'."

Snits and McLean spent five days looking. During whole Canadian immigration officers prepared their own adoption. However, she says, "I eventually asked to have him pictures taken with Lisa." "The word ask is to you own and when we said, 'Yes,' they would give us big gifts and huge thanks."

BY KIM COBBLE



# UNDER SUSPICION

*John Davies is a hero to some adoptive parents, a baby-selling profiteer to many governments*

**Davies: "Transcends [what they are] the high priests of adoption"**



BY BRUCE WALLACE

At the very least, John Davies doesn't look like the baby seller so many people make him out to be. People who traffic in children are supposed to be shadowy figures with sunglasses eyes, hiding by furtive movements that make them difficult for police and journalists to track down. John Davies is a warm, welcoming host of a man. He greets his house to visitors. He answers every question about his activities in an articulate, self-spoken manner. He has an address on the Internet.

To three people who have adopted children out of eastern Europe with Davies' help, the British-born Anglophile minister is even a hero. "While governments continue to make the eye of the needle even smaller for international adoption, Davies stands out as a beacon of light and a man to break their circle," says one New York City businessman who adopted a Romanian child through Davies. "It has made his name as high as the sun, but I think he is a real-life Indiana Jones, an entrepreneur." Davies, who has lived in Romania since 1994, says that he is simply an advocate of children's rights and a sworn opponent of government-controlled adoption. That position, he maintains, is too slow and follows national political currents (such as China's tendency to put mostly girls up for foreign adoption) rather than the interests of children.

But there are government bureaucrats and police in Canada, Britain and the United States who suspect that Davies does, indeed, sell babies. They say he is often cash or gifts to impoverished women in eastern Europe in return for allowing his Western couples to adopt their unwanted babies. Davies—or his Solent Foundation charity, which has no oversight board of directors—claims to have a solid pricing structure, subsidizing some adoptions, leading most for about \$40,000 to \$50,000. And he retains a healthy chunk of cash for his after-adoptive services. "Quite simply, he traffics in children," was the blunt assessment of a senior British government official in London, slugging the thick file resting on his knee and—the guest of Davies' office—making an anonymous. Other charges that have appeared in Hungarian newspapers border on the outlandish: Davies the CIA agent,

a government for the Serbs, a businessman who lulls babies in order to sell their body organs. For three years now, critics have whispered the allegations about Davies to European journalists so many times that Interpol and several national police forces have sniffed smoke and started looking for the man.

Last month, the Romanian government withdrew his residency visa, citing excessive profits made on adoptions he brokered two years ago. Davies is also under investigation in the Croatian capital of Zagreb, where, until recently, he ran a childlike operation ostensibly aimed at helping pregnant women who wanted to give their babies. Many of the women were prostitutes who had been lured to Zagreb because of the thousands of US soldiers there on the edge of the Bosnian conflict. Although he was accused of engaging in illegal adoptions by a Croatian court last May, the judges authorized prosecutors to continue to gather evidence against him, and Davies is expected back in a Zagreb court this fall. Meanwhile, his only son has led Davies to put Davies in his worst light, repeating embarrassing affidavits to interview him about his intentions should he try to return to Canada. "We received a warning about his because of some British newspaper articles about contacts Interpol," says Col. François Rémy of the RCMP. "We received some intelligence, but it was all allegations and innuendo."

Davies not only denies the allegations against him, but has an explanation for the rumors. "The system of international adoptions has been set up to wait for the hands of Western adoption agencies who want the product—babies—steered cheaply for them to state-run institutions until they can sell it," he said during one of several conversations with Markham's over a three-day visit to one of his refuge centers in the southeastern Hungarian town of Balassagy. "The international

**French families with adopted Romanian kids in Budapest: "It's not for ethical anyone"**

conventions governing adoption are more about inserting state property rights over children than about children's human rights. I never broke the law, but because I won't play by the bureaucratic rules, they look these fantastic lies about me to the press in order to characterize me as a baby seller. It's their way of discrediting me."

Whatever his critics maintain, the strategy has worked. Davies' chubby cheeks with their wing of a beard have become the public face of eastern Europe's murky baby trade. And the publicity has effectively shut down his adoption operations. The man who assisted in arranging more than 200 international adoptions between 1991 and 1994 has brokered just three this year. His affiliation with any prospective adoption is a sure ticket to bureaucratic logjams and police questions. "You think he's a big criminal," says Col. Rémy. "But if you open it through his you can expect trouble."

That is what happened to Julie Harris, a Pittsburgh, Pa., area woman who tried to adopt a 600-lb from eastern Europe with Davies' help. In May, she got up to see his waiting the baby lay in Budapest, where she met the Moldovan birth mother and spent a week bonding with the child. But Ontario government officials were suspicious

about the circumstances: the Moldovan mother gave birth under Davies' care in Zagreb, then moved the child to Hungary where the mother to pursue work plans. Ontario officials say they will not authorize the adoption until they are satisfied that all aspects of it were legal. That has left the baby boy stranded in a Hungarian orphanage and Davies back in Canada, pending the outcome of the Moldovan government's investigation.

"But by far, these adoption cases are more than just a case," says Rich Purdy, co-ordinator of private and international adoption for the Ontario government. "That is not to say that there is no more for private adoption. There is a role for ethical agencies that some of

them have been rather apologetic. We see what they are changing and we have that some of them down. What we have to ask at every case is: Is this all on the up and up? It is a question that many people would like to have answered, once and for all, about John Davies."

Adopted himself, Davies grew up in south London. But since the late 1960s, the lefty, anti-dog, anarchist Briton has been a prominent figure in Romania's Transylvanian region. He first arrived in Romania to do missionary work in 1985 and, he says, soon fell in with members of the country's dissident crowd, particularly those who spring from Transylvania's large ethnic Hungarian community. He says he is unapologetic printing equipment and books into Romania ("I heard that Davies is a Bible smuggler," one of the American critics asserted loudly—and inaccurately)—and ran up a number of convictions for credit card fraud in the process. In those days,

he occasionally acted as a driver for László Tibor, a prominent dissident poet. Tibor later helped light the spark in the 1988 revolution that radically reshaped the country. After the revolution, Davies said he decided to make Romania his home. He and his wife, Cathy, have lived there ever since, raising their four children in the Transylvanian town of Mezőcsanak.

But Davies is spending more of his time these days just across the Hungarian border in Slovakia, trying to convert a dilapidated pigsty and kennelhouse into a shelter for women fleeing prostitution rings. The renovations are, in part, a kindly, a work in progress. But the location is fascinating: The driving of Davies' dirt road onto Hungary's two-lane Highway 75 follows a caravansary built in the planning of the new eastern Europe rubles past.

The road grows with truck traffic. Since the Hungarian war closed routes through that part of the Balkans, Highway 75 has become the principal north-south commercial road from Germany to Turkey. Big trucks haulers are now with trucks moving machinery, bricks and, at strategic points of the highway such as the stretch of road north of Balassagy, dozens of heavily loaded profit-makers from all over central Europe appear at roadside to do business with the long-distance truckers. In Hungary, prostitution is legal, so there is no need for



# Bailey's triumph—in 9.97 seconds

BY MICHAEL POSNER

He launched explosively out of the starting blocks, quickly falling behind the other competitors. Fifteen metres into the race—the final of the men's 100-m dash at the world championships at Göteborg, Sweden—Bailey looked like he was whipped. Then, like a sprinter calmly revving its engine, the Canadian sprinter seemed to surge into overdrive. With each elongated stride, he began to close the gap. At 70 m, coming up behind Trinidad's Alek Solomon, Bailey shouted to himself—"a few more words, more of them close," he reported later.

Baillon said the tactic unnerved him, but it hardly mattered. By then, the outcome was certain. While every other runner, including reigning champion Lindford Christie of Britain, was fighting to maintain form, Bailey was still accelerating. He broke the tape in 9.97 seconds, a fraction ahead of fellow Canadian Steven Semen, who swept out Baidon to take second place. That gold-medal performance in Aug. 6 not only ended the long shadow cast over Canadian track and field by Ben Johnson's steroid-enhanced sprint of the 1988, it also silenced a doomsday chorus of skeptics. "There had been doubts that we deserved the 1.3 miling of the world," said Bailey afterward. "Now, the doubts have been answered."

For Bailey, 27, who emigrated to Canada from his native Jamaica in 1981, the dash was not so much about his ability to wear the sash of "the world's fastest man." People have marvelled at his raw talent and speed since his youth in the parish of Manchester. Instead, the issue was clear: just how seriously did Donovan Bailey take his commitment to track and field?

That was the question. Did Bailey put in his Monday at the world championships in Stuttgart, Germany, in the summer of 1993, three years after Bailey ostensibly began running in earnest. Jim Groomer, Bailey's coach at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, said Bailey had all the talent required to graduate into the elite ranks of world-class sprinters. What he needed to decide, Phil said, was whether he was ready to work hard enough to get there. "His nose was quite simple," he recalled last week, after accepting his gold medal on the podium from Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the



## A Canadian runner becomes the world's fastest

International Olympic Committee. He also got a Mercedes-Benz. "I was told either to take my sport more seriously, or else give it up. When it was spelled out to me so clearly, I knew I had no real choice. For the first time, I began to give it my full attention."

Bailey noted with his first. Early the next year, he left his Oakville, Ont.-based export-import business and moved to Louisiana to train with Phil—beginning an intense six-days-a-week regimen with a large coach of weight training. Before the move, Bailey's best result for 100 m had been 16.33 seconds. Under Phil, he soon broke through with a second of four time, broke the 10-second barrier during the indoor season, and posted the year's best number (9.91) at the Canadian national championships in Montreal last month—just 0.06 seconds slower than the world record, currently held by American sprinter Leroy Brown.

Now says Marty Post, a track analyst for Rowen's World magazine, Bailey must be ranked the favorite for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta. "Lindford Christie is 36 and a grandfather," says Post. "And the American sprinters are in a downward—Leroy Brown has already run his best race. So his most realistic

opportunity is the guys he's already beaten—Semen and Baidon."

Conspicuity is not the only thing Bailey has managed to get behind him. Ever since Ben Johnson tested positive for anabolic steroids at the Seoul Summer Games in 1988—losing his Olympic and world championship gold medals—an ugly cloud of suspicion has hung over what used to be known as amateur athletes. Two new, with a more rigorous program of random and in-competition screening in place in many countries, suspicions linger, led by sporadic cases of athletes losing their doping tests. Only last summer, the silver medalist in the 100-m final at the Commonwealth Games in Victoria—Barrie Dimech—lost his medal. Semen—had his medal revoked after testing positive for steroids. As Victor Lachance, CEO of

Lachance, whose centre conducts tests on more than 2,000 Canadian athletes a year, says Bailey's victory validates the entire campaign. "We've earned the right to lead good again about the high performance [at a Canadian] at the international level." Attempting finally to close the chapter on the steroid scandal, Bailey has won in Göteborg declared to disprove the myth, saying: "The Ben Johnson thing is just toxic. It was before our time."

In fact, at the height of Johnson's career, Bailey—a graduate of Jamaica's Nons College, Oakville's Queen Elizabeth Park secondary school and nearby Sheridan College—was interested in banking up more than his keeps. By the late 1980s, he had managed to create a thriving clothing business. He had a Porsche, his own house in Oakville and a newly girlfriend, Miki de Mello, now the mother of their one-year-old daughter, Adriana. As for running, he was doing more of it on the basketball court than on the track.

It wasn't until the spring of 1990 that he turned up at a workout run by Timbooke, Ont. track coach Ervin Turney and said he wanted to start training seriously. "It was casual," recalls Turney, a former Canadian long-jump champion. "I could see he was fast. But he was out of shape. We started running 300 m sprints, and

the fourth or fifth guy, he was dragging himself."

But Turney also saw his potential. Although Bailey stands six feet tall, he has the essence of a man four inches taller. On the track, his long legs give him an enormous edge. "His cadence is the same as everyone else's," Turney says, "but his stride is longer. He's got legs up to his shoulders." Nor was he concerned about Bailey's now numerous close-cuts out of the starting blocks. "The truth is, you can only run full out for 40 or 50 m. So the guy who wins the 100m dash is usually the guy who is decelerating the slowest. And Donovan usually doesn't hit his maximum speed until the 75-m mark. He may over by a great start, but he'll catch up."

Bailey has been running from behind since he was a child in Jamaica. At first, he was in keep up with his siblings. His older brother, O'Neil, who now owns his own electrical company in Oakville, was also a promising athlete. A broken arm prevented him from accepting a university football scholarship in the United States. This half-sister, Arlene Duncan, a Toronto actress and singer-songwriter in Toronto, excelled in several track and field events.

I think Donovan wanted to emulate his brother," his father, George Bailey, said last week from Kingston. "He was always very aggressive. He'd set a goal for himself and then he'd just go after it in a very determined way. Of course, we wanted him to become a doctor or a lawyer," says Bailey, a retired chemical worker. "Every parent does. But after a certain age, they have to make their own decisions." Donovan Bailey has shown no reluctance to do just that. His next target is to win Olympic gold in Atlanta—now less than 12 months away. □

## Snijer (far left) at finish with Semen, gold

The government-funded Canadian Centre for Drug-Free Sports, as knowledgeable. "Why would you have a detection system unless there was something to detect?"

Bailey has been unresponsive to these concerns. As a high-profile athlete in a sport where steroid use has been common, he has been tested 15 to 20 times in the past year—often with notices of 24 hours or less. Each time, he's passed. To fact, according to his mother, Janelle Bailey, now living in Kingston, Jamaica, the sprinter is so unresponsive about the drug issue that "he won't even take us to the hospital to see, I want to win for Canada and I want to win clean."

After winning the Canadian championships last month, Bailey launched the prevailing North American attitude that everyone who is a running list is taking steroids. "Sometimes, I think the testing is just a headache, but if this is what I have to do to be able to do to be able to win, I will."





# Backpack

## Microsoft sets the pace in the software wars

BY WARREN CARAGATA

**T**he world war has been drawing huge crowds, there are souvenir T-shirts and a seemingly endless stream of articles in magazines and newspapers around the world. Everywhere there is an air of frenzied anticipation. But the object of all the attention is not a new Rolling Stones album, a Tom Clancy thriller or even the latest Hollywood summer blockbuster. Strangely enough, the talk is all about a computer operating system—the business card-and-bill software that most people worry about only when their computers stop functioning in mid-task and demand to be turned off. By almost any measure, Microsoft's Windows 95 has been a spectacular public relations success, even though it has yet to sell a single retail copy.

Whether Windows 95—once code-named Chicago—becomes a commercial success with consumer reaction after it goes on sale on Aug. 24. But if Microsoft's past successes are anything to go by, consumers will buy it in droves—whether separately

# OPEN WINDOWS

or pre-installed on new computers—regardless of what the reviewers say about it. After all, on one month Microsoft's first operating system, Windows 3.0, either sold or was sold 150 million worldwide units, helping to make Microsoft chairman Bill Gates one of the world's richest people. Now more computer users particularly impressed with earlier versions of Windows, which Microsoft launched in 1990. Apple's Macintosh operating system and IBM's OS/2 were widely considered to be superior, but as personal computers moved into the mainstream, from office to family rooms, Windows was a hassle-free cost over with every other computer.

The good news for consumers is that Windows 95 probably deserves most of the attention it has been getting. That want to say the system is perfect—how could it be, given all of the competition. Microsoft programmers had to make to ensure that Windows 95 would work with the thousands of programs designed for DOS and earlier versions of Windows? But based on a four-week Microsoft trial of the final pre-release copy of the operating system, Windows 95 represents a significant improvement over its predecessor, Windows 3.1. And unlike from Competitor and Internet users to a Macintosh request for consumers from other people with other previous copies yielded generally favorable reviews. "I love it," said Toronto user David Wright, a geography student at York University.

Windows 95 is simpler to use than earlier Windows versions and it is less prone to space-consuming crashes. Printing and video run faster, but more important, Windows 95 sets the stage for a new generation of software that can take full advantage of the more powerful processing capacities of the 486 and Pentium-class chips now at work on new IBM-compatible computers. The system also features so-called plug and play compatibility, which means that the technical



Preparing Windows 95 for sale: the new system (left), good news for consumers.

headaches associated with installing new devices, including CD-ROM drives, printers and other accessories, will eventually be a memory. On the downside, there is the price. Gates did not get rich by giving things away. In Canada, the upgrade carries a suggested retail price of \$129. Microsoft Plus! a package of optional components, which allows 486 and Pentium users to get full value from the operating system, will sell another \$79.

Whether Windows 95 is worth the money, especially for non-business users, is harder to answer. But despite the jobs about whether it would ever be released—originally, Microsoft planned to have the product ready by late 1994—the company seems convinced that its latest product will be a winner. David Carter, the Windows 95 product manager for Microsoft Canada Inc., says it is reasonable to expect that about 10 per cent of the 70 million worldwide users of Windows 3.1 and its associated console will make the jump in the first year. "We're serious high on this one," he told Maclean's. "We're really aggressive about getting people to upgrade."

Caution to some early speculation that users of less powerful PCs would need to invest hundreds of dollars in additional random-access memory (RAM) to run Windows 95, all that is required is at least a 386SX processor and four megabytes of RAM—although a 486 and eight megabytes are recommended. In the Windows 95 test, using a 486 PC running 33 megahertz with eight megabytes of RAM, the new system performed as fast, if not faster, than Windows 3.1.



But there was one puzzling exception—Netscape, a popular application used to browse the Internet's World Wide Web that competes with Microsoft's own Web browser, Internet Explorer. Netscape took more than 30 seconds to load—an eternity in a computer time—far longer than it took under Windows 3.1. Carter was at a loss to explain why, but says that previously 486 users with eight megabytes of RAM, "really should note some marked improvements." He adds that even with an older 386 computer and four megabytes of RAM, Windows 95 will run just as well as Windows 3.1 since the new operating system takes more efficient use of memory. That is partly because of the way it handles the device drivers needed to use such components as printers, modems and disk drives. In addition, Windows 95 "open" programs to make sure they drive up memory when they are done with it, a common problem under the older operating system.

Nor will people have to buy new versions of their favorite software to use Windows 95, although they may want to in order to take full advantage of such features as long file names or better multi-tasking. Almost all programs designed for earlier versions of Windows will work as intended, and Microsoft says that most DOS programs, such as Lotus and other popular games, will probably work better. There are, however,

exceptions and users will have to check that their favorite programs will still work.

For most users, the best part of Windows 95 is not the system's architecture—the millions of lines of computer code below the surface that make it work. Rather, it is the surface itself, the way it looks on the screen and the way people use it, either to do applications or to do things that involve the system itself, like installing and copying files.

Microsoft now admits that Windows 3.1 was not particularly easy to use. Windows 95 indicates that the company has learned from past mistakes. When the computer starts, Windows 95 presents a button in the lower left-hand corner of the screen that reads "Start." A small balloon pops up when the cursor rests on the Start button, reading "Click here to begin." Clicking brings up a menu that lists applications, recently opened documents and access to Help. The Start button anchors the so-called task bar, which can be moved around the periphery of the screen and displays the names and views of programs that are currently running. This list of open programs solves a problem that some users had with earlier versions. While Windows was originally designed to let people run several programs at the same time, many never knew how to do it. Now, switching between tasks is both easy and obvious.

Something else that has improved in the Windows "look" is the fact that Windows presented to the world was so clean and potentially confusing that Microsoft's competitors made mistakes while developing programs that made it easier to use. Those competitors may now find that their market has shrunk. The Windows interface is now more like that of the Apple Macintosh, complete with a task bar that Microsoft calls the recycle bin. After more than a decade of criticism, Microsoft has now also produced a program allowing users to restore a deleted file without having to buy a special program.

Windows 95 also comes equipped to handle Internet connections and with software for Microsoft's own on-line service, Microsoft Network, which will compete with services such as CompuServe and America Online. The built-in plug for its own service has prompted complaints of unfair play from its competitors.



Jean Chretien and Gates in Ottawa last month, joking.

For years, Microsoft has been the company that computer owners loved to hate. That was because of its size and because, for such a powerful company, it has seemed so incapable of doing right by the very product it became known for—the operating system, whether DOS or Windows. Now, with Windows 95, Microsoft may have put these days behind it. Says Liza Zarah, a software engineer at Ottawa's CompuLink, a business software developer, and a longtime critic of Microsoft's Windows. "It took Microsoft 30 years to get it right." □

**F**at havens have pretty much got the message by now: eating too much butter can be bad for the heart. But a new study sponsored by a small Canadian company may soon turn conventional wisdom on its ear, yielding a version of butter that tastes and cooks like the real thing but does not clog arteries. Scientists at Harvard Medical School are currently testing the substance on volunteers in Boston. If the work is successful, the product could be ready for market in one to two years—providing a whole new line of heart-friendly fat and dairy products. “The possibilities are enormous,” says Dr. Edward Mascolo, a nutrition specialist who is in charge of the project at Deaconess Hospital in Boston. “I’m hoping that people could have their cake and eat it, too.”

Food manufacturers have long tried to cook it on the North American obsession with dietary fat. But so far, most of their commercial offerings have been dismissed by consumers as twosomes—or staled by regulations concerned about health effects.

The Procter & Gamble Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, was



Making experimental emulsion in Boston, safe for the arteries?

## USER-FRIENDLY FAT

first on the scene 35 years ago with a product called olestra, a combination of table sugar and edible fats and oils that tastes, smells and cooks like normal fat. Olestra is calorie-free because its molecules are too large to be digested and simply pass through the intestines. Although U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulators have studied the product since 1987, they have yet to approve the fat substitute for widespread use. Olestra is also awaiting regulatory approval in Canada.

Simplex, a fat substitute marketed by the Nutrilent Company of Deerfield, Ill., is 1989, but also as far back as a commercial disappointment. Made from a wheat protein concentrate, and containing about one-tenth the calories of regular fat, Simplex was originally hailed as a miracle bullet in the fight against obesity. But its uses are limited since it cannot, for one, withstand frying at high temperatures. Faced with lackluster sales, Nutrilent stopped producing its own brand of Simplex-fortified fat creams, Simple Pleasures, last year. It now only sells Simplex to other food manufacturers. “There were some pretty enormous expectations initially,” Nutrilent spokeswoman Betty Hill acknowledges. “I think you could say Simplex has not met those expectations.”

Both Simplex and olestra were intended for people who are trying to reduce their fat consumption. The modified butter that Mascolo is testing is a different kind of product: it has as much fat and almost as many calories as regular butter, yet it does not seem to increase the level of cholesterol in the blood. Therefore, a person who consumed it regularly might be less prone to heart disease, even if he or she never lost weight. “The primary use is not for weight control or for health,” explains Kenneth Strang, chairman of Medical Foods Inc., the Toronto company that is sponsoring the Harvard research. “We’re looking at better cardiovascular associations.”

The substance grew out of research at Deaconess Hospital in the mid 1980s that found that the body metabolizes fat differently if the molecules in the food are first rearranged. At the time, scientists were trying to find a more efficient way of delivering nutrients and helping severely ill patients recover more quickly. More recently,

**New research aims to replace butter with a cholesterol-neutral product**



negative side effects. So far, Mascolo says, the only problem with the concoction is that it is rancid at room temperature. Strang of Medical Foods, however, says that may actually prove to be a benefit since it has the consistency of soft margarine when refrigerated. He hopes eventually to produce a full line of dairy products—including milk, cheese and ice cream—that are safe for the arteries. The North American market for dairy products, Strang points out, is worth billions of dollars a year. “We would be happy,” he says, “with even a tiny price of that.” Butter baths may be just as happy, secure in the knowledge that they can have their fat and a healthy heart, too.

ANTIA ELASHI

*High in the French Alps a journey begins.  
Swirling, snow settles, melts and flows  
through glacial sands, becoming  
naturally mineralized, naturally pure.  
After many years and many miles  
it emerges as Evian.  
Its origin deep in the mountain  
And its destination in you.*



*The mountain comes to you*

# Backpack CALENDAR

Indy cars, cowboy poetry, a sculptors' festival and an international air show

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Aug. 31-Sept. 10** Victoria Fringe Festival: The ninth annual Fringe presents plays, dances and other performances from 36 international companies. Entries include the popular Framingham Theatre of Wolverhampton, England, which specializes in historical drama. This year the troupe presents *Shakespeare: The End-Bellied Queen*.

**Sept. 2-9** Nelson Indy. Vancouver: The last of three Canadian stops on the indie circuit. An anticipated crowd of 100,000 spectators will watch 34 drivers, including Indy 500 winner Jacques Villeneuve, of 50-jet-star Buckle Up, Que., compete on a 2.7-km track along downtown streets.

**To Oct. 1** Andy Warhol Prints and Related Works, Vancouver Art Gallery: Prints and an extensive display of trial proofs show the colour to trace the evolution of some of Warhol's most cherished images. From early 1950s advertisements to the *Moonwalk* prints of 1980.

## ALBERTA

**Aug. 28-29** Cowboy Poetry and Western Art Festival, Stagg Plaza, Banff: The festival, now in its 10th year, attracts Western Canada's finest cowboy poets, guitar players, storytellers and artists. As well as readings and other performances, there will be exhibitions of poetry, art, diary and silverware, and a cowboy dance series.

**Sept. 2** Master on the Mountain, Nanaimo: The Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra presents an outdoor evening of music at a spectacular natural setting, the site of the downhill skiing events at the 1968 Winter Olympics. Works include the overture from *The Marriage of Figaro* and *Figlia* and *Figlia*.

## SASKATCHEWAN

**Aug. 24-26** 1205 International Sculptors Festival, Weyburn: Fifty sculptors from the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Pacific arrive through an air show of sculpture and provide an extensive collection of *Nexus* art will also be exhibited at the site.

## FLYING HIGH—AND HIGHER

**T**heir official name is 431 Air Demonstration Squadron, but to the 77 million people who have viewed their aerobically displays since 1971, they are known simply as the Snowbirds. The Canadian air force's six-plane precision flying team—its nickname was chosen by elementary school students at the squadron's home base in Moose Jaw, Sask., where the *Arcs* Murray song of the same name was a hit—has by now gained the status of national icon. And in 1992, their 20th anniversary season, the popular Snowbirds expect another four million spectators at 43 Canadian and 11 American stops.

The source of their popularity is a spectacular half-hour display in which red, white and blue C-114s T-114s perform manoeuvres that bring the planes within metres of each other at speeds up to 475 mph. Some of the stunts, such as the Double Diamond Loop and the Lag Loop (in which three aircraft cross one another's flight paths as they veer off in different directions) are old favourites to their fans. But each season the team unveils manoeuvres that bring the display into new territory. This year's addition is a manoeuvre in which all nine planes perform simultaneous rolls while flying in close formation.

For the pilots, precision rolls and turns at high speeds in 30-year-old jets are both physically punishing and potentially dangerous, as two fatal performance crashes attest. The most recent was on Labor Day, 1989, during the Snowbirds' annual appearance at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Capt. Bruce Artyan, 34, died when his plane clipped into Lake Ontario after colliding with another Snowbird during a manoeuvre called the Downward Bombard, in which seven jets pass within a metre of one another. But the Snowbirds have performed publicly without mishap almost 1,500 times, and their popularity seems set for at least another quarter century.

*Snowbirds in action: potentially dangerous precision rolls*



## MANITOBA

**Sept. 15-16** Mabler and the Mandarin, Centennial Concert Hall, Winnipeg: The Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra presents Mabler's *Symphony No. 10* and Bartok's *The Miraculous Mandarin*.

## ONTARIO

**Sept. 2-4** Canada International Air Show, Exhibition Place, Toronto: The traditional grand finale to the Canadian National Exhibition, the air show features the latest military hardware and aerobically performances, as well as ground displays of historic and modern aircraft.

**Sept. 5-17** Journey to the West (Part 1: Pair of Birds Perched), at Master Theatre, Toronto: Adapted by Chinua Achebe, award-winning playwright Manichaïa Iloca from a classic Chinese novel about the

deserts, *Monkey*. A cast of 28 artists from 14 international dance companies—including Lyrone Kinslow of the Kirov Ballet and Spanish dancer Anaïs Cauda—will perform in a bill that includes seven world premieres. Dancers Karen Kim and Rex Harrington of the National Ballet of Canada will be featured in the parade from Janis Kucel's *The Storm*, a solo created especially for Kim.

**Sept. 8-12** St. Joe: Western Festival: The 28th annual edition of what organizers claim is "the largest western attraction in Eastern Canada." Ten days of professional rodeo and cowboy country and western music.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

**Sept. 8-10** Atlantic Ballroom Festival, Sussex: Visitors can take rides in the 21 hot air balloons that will be launched twice daily. On the ground, the festival offers the Marlborough Crib Show and displays of antique and classic cars.

## NOVA SCOTIA

**Aug. 27** Feast of St. Louis, Louisbourg: The palace seat of the military lord of colonial France's greatest fortress is honored with music, dance, costume exhibits, battles and 18th-century fireworks.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

**Aug. 18-20** Lucy Maud Montgomery Festival, Charlottetown: A period re-enactment with Victorian attire, an ice-cream social, a corn ball, a bare dance with traditional music, and daily performances by actresses portraying Anne and Diana from *Anne of Green Gables*.

## NEWFOUNDLAND

**Aug. 29-Sept. 2** More Maroon: Arts and Culture Centre, Corner Brook: Stories by children's writer Robert Maroon, Canada's best-selling author, selected for the stage.

**Sept. 3** 8th Annual Raceway River Bend Race, St. John's: Riders go on the first 100-lap race of more than 4,000 rubber disks racing 1.5 km downriver.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

**Sept. 4-10** Fall Fair, Hay River: The community of 5,000 on the south shore of Great Slave Lake puts on a craft show and baked goods exhibition, with a rodeo, dancing and a trade show for local entrepreneurs.

## YUKON

**Aug. 28-29** Discovery Days, Dawson City: Award ceremony will be accompanied with a parade, dance, and rail and canoe races.

# NEXT

A sampling of upcoming diversions

## MOVIES

**Beyond Reason** John Goodman

*(Deliverance)* directs Patricia Arquette in an American doctor stranded in the Borneo capital *Crackers* Harvey Keitel plays a cop in Spike Lee's take on the gritty *Red Heat* Poole leads *Overnight* Robert Redford costs Antonio Banderas in a studio sequel to his no-budget gangster *El Mariachi*. *To Wong Foo, Thanks for Everything, Julie Newmar* Shag queues in small town in Hollywood code of *Practical*, Queen of the Desert.

## VIDEO

*Kiss of Death* Nicolas Cage upstages Wayne (Burt Reynolds) in a gritty cop thriller by Robert Schwander *(Reverend of Fortune)*, The Switch and the Dead Sea *Sharon Stone* with her clothes on in *San Fancisco* carryover *Dance Me Outside* Native actors shone a dose of reservation life by Canadian director Bruce McDonald.

*Pulp Fiction* Quentin Tarantino and John Travolta give U.S. congressional leader Bob Dole something to talk about.

## BOOKS

*Sideways* The author of *Postcards from the Edge* returns with a comic novel about an aging, outrageous, Madeline-esque heroine. *Manicotti's Travels of a Military Historian in North America* John Koenig (Key Porter). The distinguished writer returns the New York's delicate battle sites. *Shadow Makers: The Life of Gwendolyn MacEwen* Rosemary Sullivan (HarperCollins). An accomplished biographer uncovers the life of the now-deceased Canadian poet who died mysteriously in 1987 at the age of 40. *In Random Fields: The Story of the Poem by John McCrae* Linda Goodridge, Janet Wilson, Illustrations (Lester). A beautiful children's picture book about the origin of one of the world's most famous war poems.

## AUDIO

*Endless Summers* The Rankin Family (BMG). A fourth collection of early recordings from the Cape Breton phenomenon. *Spirit of the Moment* Live at the Village Vanguard The Joshua Redman Quartet (Warner). The exciting young saxophonist and his band perform at a venerable New York venue. *Popped! An Road Trip Cookbook* (BMG). The long-awaited follow-up to the Canadian artist's 1992 sensation, *Mad Mad World*. *Parti Rock* (BMG). Set in the magical land of Diablos, some whimsical songs for families. *Tobacco*, *Sideways*, *Live* (Capitol). Live recordings from St. Mark's in the Field, St. Heyley Manor, conductor (Polygram). A 17-year-old Canadian violin sensation makes her first album.



Maclean's

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**Maclean's**  
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Blakeneship  
pinks booty, French  
jerries as the body finds

## Island of controversy

**D**an Blakeneship snags his forehead with a dirty rag and turns his attention to the work before him. With a trowel, he carefully smooths the top of the five-foot-high concrete slab he has just created—honoring the memory of six men who have died in battle. But unlike the fallen of the Second World War, Blakeneship's comrades lost their lives on land, not in a different kind of war. Their battlefield is 238 acres in land just off the south coast of Nova Scotia. Their campaign: the liberation of treasure believed to be hidden in a badly trapped shaft descending some 200 feet into the ground. "They were all good men," says Blakeneship. "They were hard-core men who believed in what they were doing."

The same night, he said for Blakeneship himself. Over the past 300 years—ever since Daniel McGennis first dug into the water-saturated depression beneath a solitary oak tree—near Oak Island has attracted hordes of tourists and treasure-seekers, including Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John Wayne. This week, hundreds more were expected for a special bi-centennial celebration of McGennis' discovery. But by far the most dramatized chapter of the Money Pit, as the hole is known, has been Blakeneship's nearly 29-year-old quest, which came to Oak Island 28 years ago. Now, thanks to new technology and high-powered investors, he may run out on the discovery that has been his obsession for three decades.

Guesses at what the pit hides range from Captain Kidd's booty to Mayan treasure. Marie Antoinette's jewelry—even the Holy Grail. But repeated excavations have re-

vealed only a tantalizing web of traps and lies. McGennis discovered layers of oak logs crisscrossing the pit at 10-foot intervals going down to 90 feet. Below that, when found a stone slab bearing an undecipherable inscription—but it was just in 1959. Despite, there have only been basic tunnels, parchment and wood brought back by core drillings. But staged-found flood tunnels make any exploration of the site treacherous.

**Oak Island may finally yield its secrets—but one treasure-seeker says he got the shaft**

Blakeneship, a building contractor, moved to Oak Island from Maine in 1980, lured by tales of its treasure and challenge. As field manager for Tricon Alliance, a consortium of 32 Canadian and American investors that owns the Money Pit site, Blakeneship's job was fraught with danger. Sitting at the kitchen table in his brown clipboard, he would explain to his clients, which came in 1971, while exploring a small cove called Northside 307, near the Money Pit. At 150 feet, its sides and floor began to buckle above him—and he escaped past moments before the pit caved in.

"I'm lucky not to be the seventh name on the memorial stone out there," Blakeneship says. His colleagues have produced some startling images. He points to a series of 14 pho-

tographs, originally taken in 1971. In two of them, Blakeneship wears a chisel-shaped object in his hair. "There are chests down there," he says, "and 300 is a shortcut to solving the mystery." But after investing \$500,000 of his own money, he says that he does not have enough left to finance anything. And although he is a 17-per-cent shareholder, Tricon has declined to give him the \$250,000 Blakeneship says he needs to finish his work.

Instead, Tricon has joined a deal with Oak Island Discoveries, owned by Boston millionaire David Mager and Emmy-winning director William Cost, to conduct extensive scientific research of the site. Under the agreement, reached last year, Discoveries has exclusive audio rights to the pit in perpetuity and 15 per cent of whatever is found there. In exchange, it has put up \$500,000 to assemble a team of scholars and experts for the research, scientists at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts are overseeing the initial phase of testing. Depending on test results, Mager also agreed to help the existing shareholders raise \$30 million for the final assault on the pit.

Last month, Woods Hole scientists conducted four days of tests, employing cameras and other high-tech equipment sent here to find out to explore the Titanic in 1991. So far, Blakeneship has been shut out of the tests—so much that engineers him. His latest hope is to be openly scorned: that the project will become akin to Gerald Rivera's opening of Al Capone's alleged "vaults"—a 1988 TV non-event that drew record audience but uncovered only garbage and dirt.

Still, the Discoveries plan has many supporters. Among them is Mark Phelan, author of the recently-released book *Oak Island Mystery*. Phelan says that the new initiative is a long-overdue shift from a dig-and-draw mentality to one of sophisticated excavation. "Din had his shot," he adds. "Oak Island will go on for some time as an enigma." And McGennis, Tricon president David Talbot dismisses Blakeneship's allegations. "I only know of one disgruntled shareholder," he told Maclean's. "Everyone else I've heard from is supportive."

Blakeneship has been lobbying to convince shareholders to sell the Discoveries deal. He has also declined offers from Tricon to get involved in the project—and he has refused to share his expertise and personal archives of the site that as the new month on the Money Pit goes ahead, he may find himself joining the hordes of treasure-seekers who have tried—and ultimately failed—to get to the bottom of Oak Island's mystery.

STEVE BRONSTEIN on Oak Island



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**Maclean's**  
90th Anniversary Commemorative

# Fakery and fashion

Two features fail to convince, while a documentary delivers the goods

A WALK IN THE CLOUDS  
Directed by Alfonso Arau

He has played a mental head case, a psychopath, a hard-boiled cop, a war-scarred agent, a cyber space cowboy, the Buddha and Harlequin, but *A Walk in the Clouds* marks the first time that Canadian actor Kevin Rees has been cast in a romantic lead. And he is not greatly adept. In fact, even those usually stumped by his choice of professions might concede that, despite some list-line confusions, Rees displays a poise that he can not show before.

But the movie is neither master. *A Walk in the Clouds* is the first Hollywood feature by Mexican director Alfonso Arau, whose previous film, *Like Water for Chocolate* (1992), earned the complex distinction of becoming the top-grossing independently produced foreign language film of all time. *A Walk in the Clouds* is billed as another triumph of "magic realism"—that blend of fantasy and reality prevalent in Latin American literature.

Rees portrays Paul, a married soldier who returns home to northern California from the Second World War to resume his career as a shoe store salesman. (Apparently, Arau cannot get enough of the word.) On the road he runs into Victoria (Alicia Sanchez Gajon), who is single and pregnant, and terrified by the prospect of going home to face her father, an expensive stay-at-home owner named Antonio (Antonio Gennaro). To salvage her honor, Paul offers to pose briefly as her husband! But as he becomes entangled with her family drama, the perspective drops of the genre harvest, the false romance turns real.

The script is tedious and predictable, over-



Sanchez-Gajon (left), Rees—romance in the clouds

larded with symbols of the vicarous as the sort of lovely value. The story is dead on the vine. And the dialogue soaks with romanticized cliché. The best scenes belong to Anthony Quinn, as the grandfather, who has an excellent turn, covering with Rivera Kraus, and the lachrymose bit of *A Walk in the Clouds* that has kept him from playing Jerry on the screen.

DAVID N. JOHNSON

DANGEROUS MINDS  
Directed by John N. Smith

Talk about posing against type—on both sides of the camera. Michelle Pfeiffer takes on the unlikely role of an ex-Marine teaching tough, inner-city teenagers. And directing her is Canadian

John N. Smith, whose acclaimed CBC drama *The Boys of St. Vincent* (1990), capped 20 years of military service with the National Film Board. For Smith, *Dangerous Minds* represents the hit Hollywood break. Pfeiffer, it is no understatement (like 1991's *Premiere* and *Jurassic*) to play against the grain of a glamorous image. Both Smith and Pfeiffer entered the project with trepidation. The film's producers, Dan Shugan and Jerry Bruckheimer, were not known for their sensitivity. And for the team behind such fare as *Top Gun* and *Beverly Hills Cop II*, making *Dangerous Minds*, a movie with a social conscience, seemed like a stretch. On this project, everyone was a fish out of water—and it shows.

The film is based on the book *My Sister Sam* by Do Annunzio (1990), a true story by former U.S. Army and Marine officer Lee-Anne Johnson about her experience teaching "at risk" teens in a California high school. Attempting to preserve the book's title, we just one of the battles Pfeiffer says she lost to the producers, and it is perhaps symbolic. Despite the story's basis in fact, *Dangerous Minds* finds plenty from the start, from the first scene at Johnson's class nervously providing raw music like some *Scrap Metal* *Rock* band.

Johnson (Pfeiffer) tries various ruses to get their attention. She wears leather. She shows off her latest crops. She uses Bob Dylan to capture their interest in poetry. And she smokes. She, first with candy bars, then with music in a heavy rehearsal (symbolizing a dubious moment). The drama, meanwhile, pivots on Johnson's attempt to turn a Hispanic boy named Emilio, an outcast who looks more like a model or a soap opera star (Wade Dominguez, who plays Emilio, has been here). The intensity of Smith's directing style glimmers through some scenes. But his work is smoothed by contrivedness. As every narrative turn, some sound-track schlock patches over weak story editing. And the film's surgical scenes are pitifully obvious. An oblique reference to the hero's personal life is never followed up—in fact, after most screenings, the producers cut out all scenes involving her love interest, who was played by Andy Guss.

Pfeiffer's performance has an emotional honesty (she seems incapable of anything else). But it is a performance in search of a character. There is a desperation to her side gestures—the flick at the hair, the tentative wringing up over her teeth. And this is one role where her disarming beauty does nothing to enhance her credibility. In *Dangerous Minds*, it becomes just one more incongruous element of a meaningless equation.

R. D. J.

UNLIPPED  
Directed by Douglas Kove

Along midway through *Unlipped*, the urge to slap Isaac Mizrahi becomes almost overwhelming. Combining on the current obsession with supermodels and high fashion, the documentary loosely chronicles the 30-year-old New York City designer's life as he scrambles to complete his fall 1994 collection. Initially, as Mizrahi lounges in bed staring at the camera about the lust of his new collection and the visibility of designer women in his pants, he is supremely engaging. He mimics singer Barbra Streisand, who has just declared that he must design "gowns" for her. He boldly toasts old clever lines about Jackie Onassis and Mary Tyler Moore shaping American taste and the imperative of accessorizing outfits with the right shoe. He plays the piano in his chic Manhattan apartment. He chain-smokes. It is all terribly stylish.

But as the pressure of launching his new collection mounts, Mizrahi's mood swings sharply. He becomes alternately shrill and incoherent, snapping at employees and whining to his dating mother about the unbearable stress of finding the right button for an outfit. This bratty behavior is relayed only by that of the supermodel who prance through Mizrahi's studio for *Elle* magazine. Linda Evangelista has a headstrong manner about the show she is asked to wear as the runway. Naomi Campbell refuses to remove her nail ring and Cindy Crawford desperately attempts to appear unaffected.

All of these antics are reverently recorded by director Douglas Kove, a veteran fashion photographer and, at the time that *Unlipped* was made, Mizrahi's lover. Kove's close bond with his subject is all too apparent at times. There are several lingering close-ups of Mizrahi brooding, and doting shots of the designer as a precious, pouty lot.

The showing of Mizrahi's collection is supposed to be the emotional crescendo of *Unlipped*. But after all the anguished activity that leads up to that moment, it is a bit of a disappointment. Yes, everyone ditches about fashionically behind the scenes. Yes, the clothes are fabulous. But, like fashion itself, the movie is more style than substance. Still, however great it may be at times, *Unlipped* does deliver a riveting and rare glimpse of the fashion industry's underpinnings.

CHRISTINE MURPHY

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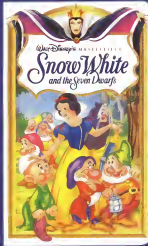
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## FOR THE RECORD

# The rocks of ages

Four Canadian acts  
aim for staying power

In the music business, momentum is everything. Following a top-selling or widely acclaimed album with another success is seen as a measure of an artist's staying power. And summer is the best time to address a follow-up, because the season's festivals and concert tours provide an ideal showcase for new material. Four Canadian rock acts—two pair from Toronto, the other from Vancouver—have just released summer albums. Two are solo artists who show an abiding love of the blues, while the other two are quietly admired in the pop and rock fields. All of them are at critical points in their careers.

In the case of Colton Jones and Colton Linden, both are musicians who have credit of string, blue-eyed albums laced with the swirling sounds of gospel. For Linden, *Through the Storm* (Through the Night Records/Kokusai) continues the fine work he displayed on his last album, *South at Night*, which won the 1994 Juno Award for Best Blues/Gospel Recording. But the Toronto musician, already in high demand as a session player (*The Road*) and a producer (Lester Gaillet), is looking for recognition as an award songwriter.

It says like the reggae *More Follow Me* and *One of the Wilderness*, a declaration of personal rebirth, bear the mark of a clear artistic vision. And gospel-inflected numbers such as *No Rest for the Weary*, featuring the deep, rumbling vocals of U.S. gospel veteran the Portland Four, boost a surprising maturity. Linden reveals his solo chops in the bluesy rocker *David After*, which reveals how he felt as a teenager the day in 1978 that his hero, Delta Bluesman Howlin' Wolf, died. "The Mississippi River seemed so close then," he says, "I thought that I could jump right in." Linden did jump in, right into the rich world of blues and gospel—and he has continuously made those traditions his own.

Like Linden, Jason is an exceptional guitarist who grew up on a steady diet of blues. The charismatic Jason, however, has always been more of a rocker. As if blessed with a distinctive tenor and luscious good looks, he enjoys pop-level success. Still, that has never stopped the Vancouver-based artist from re-creating his musical reality. His last album, *Colin Jones and the Little Big Band*, was de-

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## Severing the French connection

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

**Y**our humble agent is against, on principle, the "should" and "must" school of journalism. Besides, let alone governments, don't like being told what they "should" do, or "must" do. It has about as much effect as your mother telling you that you must wash behind your ears and that you should not go out with that boy who rides a motorcycle.

Much more effective is the Olympian overview of boring readers only countenances wisdom, wit, erudition and thoughtful insights. Let them figure it out for themselves.

Once every decade, however, this stout rule is broken. Such is the case I am going to bring France to its knees.

The subject, naturally, is the vengefulness of Jacques Chirac to resume nuclear testing in the Pacific. There is a world wide call for boycotts on French products. I have never been a great fan of boycotts. Going off the way back to Cesar Chavez and his friend Ruby Romo trying to convince an all-out to buy California grapes is the no penmarket because of the plight of migrant workers.

Boycotts usually don't work because there is always a way around them. When Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, defied the United Nations' general ban on trade with the white-ruled Southern Rhodesia, the United Nations Declaration of Independence, the rest of the world decided to freeze the white settlers out of existence. A total boycott of trade with Rhodesia was imposed.

Years passed. One day I walked into a pub in the capital of Salisbury, now Harare, and behind the bar was every single brand of Scotch whisky sold on earth. Scotch boycott.

On France and the South Pacific, however, I'm getting uneasy. Every time I seek out a fine wine I am going to reach readily past the France shelves in my local establishment. And purposely find a good South African grape, just to help their evolving economy and my friend Nelson Mandela.

Every time I am in need of some live or Caviar, I am going to find a Danish substitute, or perhaps a Quebec one—just to



help out my enemy Lester Jack. I am going to bring France to its knees.

The capital nuclear tests, scheduled to begin next month on an all-out French Polynesia, would break a three-year moratorium. In a piece of logical nonsense known only to the French, the Chirac government says the tests are needed to develop computer simulations that will make further testing unnecessary—and has promised to sign a useless treaty next year.

New Zealand is taking France to the International Court of Justice, supported by Australia. But it's the boycott that's going to hurt. Paris seems to have learned little from what happened to Shell Oil.

Last month Shell, given the OK from the British government, planned to sink in the North Sea a huge oil rig that is no longer needed. Just dump it in the drink. While Greenpeace dandies parachuted onto the

deck of the abandoned rig to delay the sinking, a massive boycott of Shell gas stations in Europe forced astonishing speed.

It seemed Shell, in Germany, which has always had this romantic link with nature, the Greenpeace-motivated Greenpeace and the environment—are now a formidable force in political life. Dutch and Belgian environmentalists convinced millions of motorists to bypass the Shell pump.

What shocked Shell the most, however, was the French public—generally the most indifferent population in Europe to such issues. The panicked Shell executives agreed to shun the dump-the-rig idea and instead toward the rig to share in Scotland and discontinue it—moving so enraged John Major to call them "wimps."

Wimps indeed. They just couldn't stand the heat as their sales at the pump plummeted. It's going to be the same with this boycott of French products. Some 62 per cent of the French public think Chirac should cancel the tests, according to a Harrow poll last week, conducted for *Revue Démocratique* newspaper.

*Le Monde* has urged Chirac to back down. A New Zealand flotilla headed by the Greenspace (inspired by Rainbow Warrior II, the original sink in Auckland harbor by French intelligence agents last decade, killing a photographer) is headed for the Maratea test site in French Polynesia.

But what's going to work in the boycott. Once the word gets through the vineyards that Dr. Pash is stopping drinking French wine, the winners from Burgundy, Beaujolais, Bordeaux, Cognac and Champagne will be assaulting Paris, burning stores at Chirac's mansion and burning pork benches from the Bois de Boulogne in the streets. This is a massive threat, but these are desperate times.

There is word already out of Peugeot in French Polynesia—Marcel Brando we assume being safely lured out of the territory—that the startled French are trying to speed up the tests before the worldwide protests gather steam again.

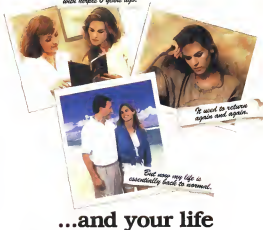
Originally planned to start from September to next May, the last test may now take place by Aug. 23, with the others to quickly follow when the protest flotilla can arrive.

Be-careful of the world, uh? You have nothing to lose but your teeth buds. Remember, nuclear will cover both my lips and Chirac thinks he's a junior Charles de Gaulle, but all he will accomplish is that piss he has gone will never actually dry my table.

It's the only way to deal with Gypsies. We're in the kitchen.

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